密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1922　　NUMBER 12

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII. SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America)　　PETER S JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton)　　(Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 401

Special Articles

The China Trade Act—A Stepping Stone Only ..... Max Shoop 403

How England Safeguards Foreign Investments 404

Bolshevism Versus Nationalism in Asia ..... Roger Labonne 404

China's Commerce and the Pacific ..... H. Y. Moh 408

One Dollar for a Bus Ride to Liu Ho 421

Men and Events 424

News from Central China 426

News from South China 430

The Week in the Far East 432

General News Summary 433

New Books and Publications

Chinese Students in America ..... H. F. MacNair 434

What the Ships Carry between America and China 435

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 436

The United States Court for China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF JAPAN from eastern Siberia and the resumption of complete control over Siberia by Soviet Russia has brought China face to face with the problem of direct diplomatic relations with Russia. There can be no further delay. America in her position of isolation can afford to take her own time in negotiating a treaty of relationship with Russia, but with China there can be no choice. With a boundary of approximately 3,000 miles between China and Russia similar to the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, China can no longer delay negotiations with Russia whether she has a stomach for Bolshevism or not. China is now faced with a condition and must stand on her own feet and protect her own interests and territories and in going into a conference with Soviet Russia China is at a distinct disadvantage for while Russia is united, China has not yet perfected her unity. There are at least six outstanding questions awaiting settlement between China and Russia and among them the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Russian interests in Manchuria easily take precedence. Other questions are the evacuation of the Soviet Russian troops from Mongolia, the navigation of the Sungari and Amur rivers, the retrocession of the Russian concessions in China, the remission of the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity, and a number of special rights which have been granted to czarist Russia during the past fifty years by China including extraterritoriality.

IN addition to a 3,000 mile boundary, China and Russia have much in common. Parts of Siberia are dependent upon Manchuria for grain; Russia for years has depended upon Mongolia for her meat supply. North China obtains much of its timber supply from Siberia while Russia gets her entire tea supply from China. China gets much of her furs and skins with which she clothes a large part of her population in North China from Russia. China has had treaty relations with Russia for hundreds of years, in fact longer than with any other country. After the Russian revolution China in common with the other allied and associated powers ceased official relationship with Russia. China has maintained her position up to the present in accordance with the policies of America, Great Britain and France. Russian reactionaries have used Chinese territory as a basis for their activities against the Soviet. The Russian Whites have continued to function as the "Russian interest" in the Chinese Eastern Railway. With the defeat of the Whites in

Vladivostok the Soviet now becomes the dominant power in Siberia and it has an army. Their delegation is in Peking and they are sending notes almost daily to the Chinese foreign office.

RUSSIA now means business and unless China consents to do business with Russia the Soviet will not hesitate to use its army which is already in Mongolia and along the Manchurian frontier. China has delayed negotiations with Russia "until such time as Russia has a government to do business with" to borrow a phrase from one of Secretary Hughes's messages. The Soviet intends to assert its authority in the Chinese Eastern Railway and China certainly is in no position to say them nay. Russia now has one central government and apparently Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky know what they want. China has practically no central government. She has perhaps the largest army in the world, but it is under the control of a group of selfish military chieftains none of whom thus far has hesitated to place self interests above national good. In addition China is practically bankrupt and the International Banking Consortium which controls the world's finance, from China's standpoint, is precluded from taking any action to help China until China has become unified and her internal political-fiscal system stabilized. This is the situation which has developed in the Far East almost unnoticed in the last few weeks and it is a situation pregnant with almost as much dynamite as the situation now existing at Constantinople which is causing such world concern.

THE development of a strong and aggressive Russian policy in Siberia entirely changes the aspects of the Chinese political situation and either eliminates Chang Tso-lin as a disturbing factor in Chinese political affairs or makes him a much more dangerous factor than he ever has been, depending entirely upon the direction which Soviet policy takes. The Russian delegation which is now in Peking naturally will play Chang Tso-lin against China and if unable to get what they want from Peking, they will get it from Chang. That Chang was quick to sense the shifting Siberian wind was indicated in the inspired news story from his headquarters last week to the effect that he had congratulated the Reds upon their occupation of Vladivostok and was suddenly anxious to preserve Chinese neutrality by disarming the bands of Whites who had entered Manchuria. The negotiations of the Chinese foreign office with the Soviet Russian delegation will be complicated by the attitude of the radical student elements which have long been agitating for a reopening of relationship with Russia. The power of the Chinese students in influencing public opinion in China is well understood and appreciated especially since the Japanese boycott. The attitude of Japan toward a resumption of Russian activities in Manchuria and in Mongolia is the uncertain element in the whole situation. There are several possibilities here. Japan may stand out against the Bolsheviks as the protector of Manchuria and especially her own interests in that region, or she might easily come to an agreement with the Russians and by dividing the spoils make China pay the price. It would be comparatively easy for Japan to trade her interests in Northern Saghalin Island to the Soviet for certain interests say in the Chinese Eastern railway in Manchuria. Regardless of what the final settlement is, the new situation arising in Manchuria through the revival of Russian strength is pregnant with all kinds of possibilities and again brings Manchuria into the limelight as a center of world attention.

THREE INFLUENTIAL CHINESE mining interests are competing against each other for the honor (and profit) of cooperating with the Japanese in the development and operation of the iron and coal mines located in Shantung at Tsechwan, Fangtze and Chinlingchen. The three interests are the National Mining Association composed of about 70 Chinese and Chinese-foreign companies, the Shantung Mining Guild, recently formed, and the New Shantung Mining Company recently organized by several officials of the former Peking government and lead by Chin Yun-peng and Pan Fu. The clause in the Shantung treaty negotiated at Washington which covers this subject reads as follows:

> "Section VII, Article XXII—The mines of Tsechwan, Fangtze and Chinlingchen for which the mining rights were formerly granted by China to Germany, shall be handed over to a company to be formed under a special charter of the government of the Chinese Republic in which the amount of Japanese capital shall not exceed that of Chinese capital."

The words in the foregoing, "a company to be formed under a special charter of the government," naturally suggest a monopolistic charter granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This ministry should therefore, take a stand and settle the competition that is now taking place on the part of the three Chinese mining interests, but to date nothing has been done. As a result the Shantung commission headed by Dr. C. T. Wang is seriously embarrassed in settling the final stages of the Shantung matter. The petty squabbling of private interests for a slice of the Shantung pie now that the province is being returned to China has had the effect of killing practically all of the fine patriotic sentiment that has existed in China in respect to the return of Shantung and has left the average Chinese completely cold toward the proposition of extending any further help in financing the Chinese end of the Shantung bargain.

Britain's National Wealth and the Individual Debt Burden

The wealth of the United Kingdom in 1914 was estimated at £16,000,000,000 for a population of 46,000,000, or £347 per head of the population. Excepting by a certain amount of new plant in the workshops, factories, and shipyards, by re-valuation of pre-war assets, and by some new houses and other buildings, the wealth of the nation has not increased. Moreover, re-valuation of assets, which show considerable increases in some balance-sheets, in 1919-20 and since, depends on selling prices, which in many important industries are still falling. Taking increased population into account, it is doubtful whether the wealth per head of the population is equal to the figure given for 1914. Sir Robert Horne's estimate (House of Commons, August 3, 1922) of a war load amounting to £181 per head shows that Britain's national wealth per individual is mortgaged by well over 50 percent. As a comparison, it is interesting to note that, according to figures compiled from official sources by Mr. O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York, the wealth per capita of the United States in 1920 was G. $1,965.00, and the debt burden per capita G. $230.17.—*From Finance and Commerce.*

The China Trade Act—A Stepping Stone Only

BY MAX SHOOP

IN the *Weekly Review* of September 30, 1922, was published an article by the Honorable C. H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, prophesying that the China Trade Act passed recently by Congress marked the beginning of a new era in the commercial relations between the United States and China. This Act is the first of its kind to be passed by Congress, and it is a gratifying evidence of an awakening by our legislative body to the fact that America's foreign trade is to be in the future not only one of her chief assets, but an absolute necessity, and to the fact that in order to maintain America's foreign trade American citizens and corporations must be permitted to operate under conditions more nearly equal to those allowed to other nationals in the foreign fields.

Although the China Trade Act provides much needed administrative machinery for the incorporation of American business in China under American charter, it falls far short of giving that governmental impetus which American foreign trade should have. The Act may only be considered as a beginning.

The principal contention of Americans doing business in China or in the Philippines has been that they should be relieved of the burden of Federal taxation on that business. The American individual or corporation that is under obligation to pay the United States government in taxes an amount which would represent a very substantial profit on ordinary business, has been since 1913 at a decided disadvantage in trade in the Far East, because practically all of their competitors among other nationals are not required to figure income tax in their costs.

Americans in the Philippines were recently given substantial relief on this score by Section 262 of the Revenue Act of 1921. In that Section the exemption from tax is based upon the question of source from which the substantial portion of the income of the business is derived.

The China Trade Act was intended to give relief in this regard to American business in China. Unfortunately, however, Section 21 of that Act, which relates to Federal taxation of companies incorporated under it, is so limited as to render that piece of legislation impotent in so far as it might have relieved the big American businesses in China. It was supposed that the Act would provide for exemption from taxation that portion of the income of American business which was derived from sources within China, but a close scrutiny of the passage relating to taxes will disclose that the exemption is governed ultimately by the point of *residence* of the stockholders of the corporation. Sections 21 to 27 of the China Trade Act provide amendments to the Revenue Act of 1921 and the important part of the amendments reads as follows, barring the parentheses which the writer has put in for purpose of explanation:

> "That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by Section 230 (which is the corporation income tax only and thus does not cover either the war profits or excess profits or the capital stock taxes), there shall be allowed in the case of a corporation organized under the China Trade Act 1922, a credit (as a deduction from the amount of net income otherwise taxable) of an amount equal to the proportion of the net income derived from sources within China . . . . which the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned on the last day of the taxable year by *individual citizens of the United States of America, resident in China,* bears to the par value of the whole number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding on such date, (that is, if there are no shareholders resident in China, there is no exemption): Provided that in no case shall the amount by which the tax imposed by Section 230 (income tax) is diminished by reason of such credit exceed the amount of the special dividend certified under subdivision "B" of this Section, (which dividend is described as one "to or for the benefit of such individuals as on the last day of the taxable year were citizens of the United States or China, *resident in China,* and owned shares of stock of the corporation", and in addition to all other payments made to such individuals by reason of their interest in the corporation) . . . . . For the purposes of this Section, shares of stock of a corporation shall be considered to be owned by the person in whom the *equitable right to the income* from such shares is in good faith vested."

This, in brief, means that capital put into business in China by Americans resident outside of China does not receive any exemption and, furthermore an exemption cannot be obtained by placing the stock in trust with residents of China.

The Act, of course, will give relief to the American business-man in China who is doing business on his own, so to speak. All purely local enterprises should obviously take advantage of it. But, American capital in substantial amounts must come from the financial centers of the United States. Branch offices and subsidiary corporations, financed by our enterprises and industries at home will not receive any relief from the China Trade Act, and as a consequence such Act will not be an inducement to the placing of large amounts of capital in China.

On the contrary, the China Trade Act would operate as a deterrent because once a business is incorporated under that Act there would no longer be any question as to its full taxability under the Federal income tax laws, excepting to the extent that it comes within the very limited extension referred to. In fact, the position of capital from the United States would be worse under the China Trade Act with regard to the burden of taxation, than under a charter from any one of the States, because as will appear from an examination of this Act and the income tax laws, although this Act calls a company organized under it a domestic corporation, nevertheless the fact of the taxability of the income of that corporation does not exempt the American stockholders from the normal tax on dividends received from it; such an exemption does exist in the case of all dividends from other domestic corporations whose income is taxable. Thus, anything but purely local capital put into a China Trade Act corporation would severely penalize the investor.

This result is indeed regrettable when we consider the amount of energy and enthusiasm which was put into the efforts to secure the passage of this Act. To get even this much from Congress involved a long and tedious fight. It should have been more obvious to Congress that if American business is to prosper in the Orient, or even to hold its own, it is necessary for capital to be attracted to China in ever increasing amounts. It should also have been obvious that all of the capital of Americans resident in China

put together in one corporation would scarcely equal the capital of one subsidiary foreign trade corporation of a single big industry of the United States.

It would seem that the immediate result of the passage of the China Trade Act will be to increase the number of incorporations of American businesses in China under the laws of the Philippine Islands. Except for the Philippine tax itself, which is but a nominal percentage, a corporation organized under those laws is taxable only on the amount of net income derived from sources within the United States.

The Act does contain an interesting feature in that joint Chinese-American investment is recognized and under an American charter Chinese capital can be concentrated, and presumably protected. The possibilities of this feature leave room for interesting speculation.

There are other disadvantages to this Act, which could be remedied by amendments, but they are of lesser importance than the failure of the Act to provide adequate income tax exemption. We must be grateful to those who have been instrumental in securing the passage of this Act, because they have driven the entering wedge, which was no little task, and they have directed the attention of Congress in a concrete manner to one of the vital problems of our foreign trade. Cable advice has been received recently from Washington to the effect that regulations under the Act have been promulgated and that Congress has appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of putting the Act into operation. There is, therefore at hand a basic statute on which we may hope to build by amendment. It is the duty of those of us who have lived in China to carry on the good work and to educate our fellow citizens at home to the needs and possibilities of our foreign trade, and in this particular instance to use the China Trade Act as a stepping stone to laws which will really foster that trade, not only in China but all over the world.

Shanghai, November 10, 1922.

How England Safeguards Foreign Investments

THERE is not now any wild rush on the part of American investors to purchase foreign securities, but bankers seem to agree that large amounts of American money will yet go to finance foreign countries. If this be so, some protection for these investments may be needed, and the *American Banker* describes what one organization does:

The plan which has eventually worked out well for England is the work which is done by the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. The investors of England lost millions of pounds in foreign financing, although it is possible that a computation of all such financing would show a profit. But the constructive work of this corporation has been proved.

This corporation was founded in 1868 and was incorporated in 1898. It has issued forty-eight excellent comprehensive reports. There are twenty-one members, of whom six are nominated by the British Bankers' Association, six are nominated by the London Chamber of Commerce, and nine are selected from independent sources.

The principal object of the corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. In addition to this, however, it keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various states with whose debts it is called upon to deal, and these records are readily placed at the disposal of investors or other interested parties. The annual reports of the council contain a large amount of valuable information and are circulated all over the world. From the last report we quote the following summary as indicative of the work done for investors.

"It is truly disappointing that another year has passed without any settlement being made with the creditors of Mexico. The railways for the most part remain in the hands of the government, and it seems doubtful whether the statements which have appeared from time to time as to the peaceful and settled conditions prevailing are altogether correct. The service of the External Debt of Paraguay has continued in suspense, and Honduras, in about twelve months' time, will be able to celebrate the jubilee of its default on its foreign obligations. The debt of the Latin-American states and municipalities in total or partial default, noticed in previous reports, remains in the same unsatisfactory condition, and their number has been increased during the last year by the addition of the States of Alagoas, Bahia and Para in Brazil, and the city of Lima, capital of Peru."

As this information is broadcasted throughout England, the prospective purchasers are made aware of the conditions, and consequently make purchases only at their own risk. This is not the situation in the United States. When a reputable investment banker or commercial banker brings out some foreign loan, the only information given is on the constructive side. For the most part there is shown the financial condition of the country from a statistical viewpoint, without reference to the reducing of the statistics to a common denominator for comparisons.—*From the Nation's Business.*

Bolshevism Versus Nationalism in Asia

BY ROGER LABONNE

(*From La Revue de Paris; reprinted from the Living Age*)

WE hear constantly of Soviet activities in Asia: a Congress of Oriental Peoples in Baku in 1920; Moscow's accords with Persia, Turkey, and Afghanistan in 1921; an Asiatic Labor Congress the present year; the founding of propaganda schools at Samarkand, Bokhara, and Tashkent; the erection of some twenty petty Soviet republics in the Caucasus, Crimea, and Turkestan; and the dispatch of thousands of emissaries to India, Anatolia, Korea, and China.

During the present demoralization of Europe, the Soviets have had a free field in Asia. Moscow's diplomacy has proved remarkably subtle, purposeful, and free of doctrinal preoccupations, in spite of the professed idealism of its leaders. It has been backed up, moreover, by an argument irresistible in the Orient—an effective army. Moscow never hesitates to use force when necessary. Red divisions repressed with relentless vigor the Basmachi insurrection in Turkestan in 1919; they drove an anti-Soviet government out of Baku; and later, with the help of Turkish troops from Angora, they crushed the armies of the little republics of Armenia and Georgia. Whenever it seems expedient, Red forces cross frontiers and carry war into foreign countries. They invaded Chinese Turkestan to exterminate the Chuans, and spread over the remotest steppes of Mongolia in pursuit of Ungern's White army.

Unhampered by ordinary considerations of legitimacy, possessing effective means of persuasion, having no sensitive neighbors to be considered and no allies to be consulted, and, last of all, knowing perfectly the mentality of the races with which they are dealing, the Soviet authorities have been able to accommodate their policy freely to the demands of the moment, without troubling themselves over Communist principles.

Yet they have been consistent to this extent: they have invariably represented themselves to the natives as liberators. In contrast with the leaders of the French Revolution, who from the outset tried to eliminate local differences and to wipe out every trace of regional autonomy, who abolished ancient provinces and kingdoms and parceled out their territories to suit an artificial administrative scheme, the Russian revolutionary leaders pose as the defenders of local rights and customs. They set up in every petty district national commissions endowed liberally with autonomous authority, and even bestow upon them ancient Russian territories. Their affected liberalism goes to such an extent that they grant such rights even to diminutive and petty tribes of primitive people, like the Zyrians, the Votyaks, and the Cheremisses. Altogether some sixty-five millions of these people—Ukrainians, Turks, White Russians, nomads of the Caspian and Baikal steppes, rude tribes of the Siberian frontier, civilized natives of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan—have, at least in theory, realized their national aspirations under the aegis of the Soviet Republic, and have become the allies of their big sister at Moscow.

This pseudoliberalism was of the utmost service to the Bolsheviki in their struggle against the Tsarist leaders. No matter what their professions, the latter personified in the eyes of these ethnic minorities Russification to the limit, while the Soviets at least received the benefit of a doubt.

Thus the Soviet government followed a consistent policy against counter-revolution. By skillful propaganda behind the lines of its adversaries it appealed simultaneously to the private and public interests of the local population. It promised them independence and dangled before their ambitious leaders the promise of high positions in the local Soviets. Ordinarily the appearance of a Red devision was enough to rally the people enthusiastically to the Communist cause, whose Tsarist adversaries found themselves surprised and betrayed in their own camp.

This plan was employed against Kolchak. The native tribes of Siberia revolted and started a backfire of armed resistance in the Russian admiral's rear. Hundreds of emissaries were also sent to Azerbaijan, just before the Bolshevist intervention there, and a few days later the armored trains of the Red forces entered the petroleum capital without firing a shot. The same thing happened in Georgia and Armenia. Before the final offensive against Wrangel, a general congress of the Kirghiz, called at the instigation of Moscow, summoned all the people of that race to arms. At Urga, Ungern proclaimed himself the champion of Mongolian independence, but the Bolsheviki outbid him so successfully that the people revolted against his rule and welcomed the Reds as liberators.

However, like every revolutionary government, the Soviet rulers profess liberty with their lips and practise autocracy in their acts. Finding the new regime of freedom more despotic than that of the Tsars, the 'liberated' populations soon tried to shake off the yoke they had invited. Most of the Bolshevist commissioners set over them were former Tsarist officials who interpreted Communism in accordance with their traditional ways of thinking. So the chauvinism of these bureaucrats only strengthened the desire for independence among the people subjected to them.

The representatives of Moscow were forced to intervene repeatedly to prevent Communist meetings and congresses in these regions from becoming demonstrations against Bolshevism and in favor of national or religious separatism. Occasionally this opposition assumed violent form. At Dagestan a native ruler for a long time defied several Red Guard divisions; the whole Eleventh Soviet army had to be sent against the partisans of Djemal-Eddin; Georgia's anniversary of independence was the occasion of bloody riots; last of all, Enver Pasha, as we shall see, headed a general insurrection in Turkestan.

Moscow quickly took alarm and has established a special bureau to watch closely the Pan-Turkish and Pan-Islamic movements. The chief of this bureau has no illusions as to the seriousness of his task. His last reports make this clear: Bolshevist doctrine is securing no converts among the Turks. If some of them profess Communism, it is merely for their private advantage.

In fact, it could hardly be otherwise among these semicivilized tribes. They have no industrial proletariat, but are still nomadic herdsmen living the patriarchal life that they lived in the days of the Mongol Emperors. Perceiving the failure of its revolutionary propaganda, Moscow is industriously cultivating a spirit of exaggerated local self-consciousness among these primitive races. It is trying to reduce them to a sort of national dust, which it will be impossible to cement again into larger units. That explains the creation of a multitude of little Soviet republics, or provinces, throughout Central Asia. Every morning witnesses the birth of a new State, perhaps with hardly the population of a small French department. There is something almost childish in the efforts of the Bolsheviki to revive the dying local languages and to convert the barbarous dialects of illiterate savages into literary idioms. Scholars are working industriously at Moscow making translations of revolutionary pamphlets into Zyrian and Votyak. These new tongues are being introduced into the courts, the schools, and the administration, and are employed upon the stage and in the newspapers.

But this policy does not seem to have checked the Pan-Turkish movement. For instance, the first act of the Pan-Kirghiz Soviet at Orenburg was to send a message of greeting to the neighboring republic of the Bashkirs, declaring, 'Our people are such close kin, their pursuits are so identical, that it is imperative that we should form a close union from which we may derive strength.'

So preoccupied are we with our affairs at home that we are inclined to regard Mongolia as a country of little importance, a place where American and Japanese rivalries, the national aspirations of Mongols, Chinese, Koreans, and lesser tribes, and Communist propaganda and Tsarist intrigue breed constant strife. The situation suggests remotely that in Macedonia. But Zinov'ev was not mistaken when he said at the Far Eastern Congress:—

Asiatic questions played a great role in 1914, in spite of the imminence of the European conflict. They now occupy the first place in the public eye. Victors and vanquished alike see that their European quarrel is but a tempest in a teapot, that imperialist

rivalries will eventually culminate in the Orient. The centre of gravity is moving toward Asia.

The Far Eastern Republic, which the Soviet government has set up east of Lake Baikal, occupies an important crossroads, where many conflicting interests centre. Its brief history is a synthesis of the bitter political and economic battle in which the Great Powers bordering on the Pacific are now engaged.

Last year an incident occurred in Mongolia that showed that national sentiment is as strong among its desert nomads as among the more settled population of Central Asia. A Russian officer, General Ungern, had only to present himself at Urga with a few White Guard soldiers and proclaim himself liberator of Mongolia, to rally the whole nation to his banners. The people rose almost as a man from their slumber of nearly a thousand years, when the memory of their ancient empire was evoked. Ungern is said to have had at one time fifty thousand fighting men behind him. The Japanese and the Chinese Governors of the provinces viewed his enterprise with favor. In spite of this promising beginning, however, this leader made the same mistakes that Denikin, Kolchak, and Wrangel committed; and the enthusiasm of the people speedily evaporated. Meanwhile, the Soviet authorities were on the alert. They set up a Communist Mongolian government, promised the people complete autonomy, and secured the powerful support of the Living Buddha. As a result, Ungern was utterly defeated, and eventually captured and executed by his Bolshevist opponents. So, for the time being, Mongolia is ruled by a so-called Communist government under the protection of Moscow.

Returning to the Caucasus, we have seen that Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, after setting up independent governments which were recognized by the Entente, were overrun by the Bolsheviki in 1921. During this campaign, the Angora government cooperated with its Moscow allies, receiving certain territorial compensations in return.

Azerbaijan is a child of the war. During the fighting in the Caucasus between the Turks and the Russians, Khalil Pasha, the uncle of Enver Pasha, conceived the idea of rechristening the Russian province of Baku with the name of its Persian neighbor, Azerbaijan, and uniting the two districts under Turkish rule. This new state still retains that name, and its population of some three million Tartars have become conscious of their ethnic unity. During the British occupation of 1919, an army of petroleum prospectors and speculators overran the province. When the Bolsheviki returned, they pitilessly persecuted the supporters of the previous government. Hundreds of Azerbaijan notables were executed, and the mosques and private residences of Mohammedans were sacked by the Red soldiers. These incidents brought a vigorous protest from the Turkish National Assembly at Angora, and for a time threatened to compromise the good relations between the two governments. Almost immediately, however, the episode was forgotten in the rejoicing over the defeat of Wrangel and the joint conquest of Armenia and Georgia.

Meanwhile, on the first of September, 1920, the Communists organized their great Congress of 1800 delegates at Baku. Zinov'ev, Radek, and Bucharin were in charge, and hoped to proselyte all Asia for their cause. However, most of the delegates were Mohammedans, who had come in the hope of laying the foundations for a vast Pan-Islamic confederation. One party sought to abolish capitalism, the other to abolish Christian sovereignty. Between these conflicting purposes the Congress came to an impasse. The most significant incident during the session was the enthusiastic reception given Enver Pasha by the Mussulman delegates.

Germany's attention was directed to Turkestan immediately after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed. She hoped to procure, from that fertile region, wheat, cotton, wool, and other commodities of which she was in sore need. She further proposed to make the twelve million Tartars and other Mohammedans in that region a pivot on which to swing her campaign against England in Asia. She planned to recruit there an army of native troops with Ottoman officers to invade India. However, the prompt intervention of British forces defeated these ambitious projects. Berlin was cut off from her communications with Central Asia by the English occupation of the Caspian Basin.

It was this German plan that Enver Pasha later attempted to put into effect. He made Turkestan his base of operations in Asia. But instead of attempting an offensive toward the south, against British India, he secretly planned to defeat the Bolshevist armies in the north. Last March the former dictator of Turkey broke with his recent friends at Moscow, greatly to the surprise of many persons well informed upon Asiatic questions. For it had been assumed that Enver would champion German-Russian cooperation. His relations with the German military caste continued extremely cordial. He sought every favorable occasion to reappear among his old army comrades at Berlin, where he was always received with enthusiasm at officers' reunions. His special mission was ostensibly to secure military instructors for the army the Soviets were raising at Tashkent, an army that he claimed was to be used to operate against India, in conjunction with the Afghan army commanded by another member of the old Turkish triumvirate, Djemal Pasha.

When the Greeks were driving back the Turks during their late offensive in Anatolia, it was a common report that Enver would come to the succor of his compatriots at the head of these Mohammedan divisions of the Russian army. In reality, however, the relations between Enver and the Soviet have grown notably colder ever since the Baku Congress. His enthusiastic reception there aroused the suspicions of the Bolshevist commissars and they made their plans accordingly.

Enver, for his part, was mainly responsible for the bombardment of the Russian Black Sea ports in 1914 and the entrance of Turkey into the war on Germany's side. He had never been really friendly with his former enemies. So, as soon as he felt the ground sufficiently solid beneath his feet in Turkestan, he started out to overthrow the Bolshevist government there. Although he failed, and lost his life in the attempt, his break with the Moscow government marks a definite step in the evolution of nationalism in Central Asia. It proves that in spite of all the Communist propaganda lavished upon the people, they have not been converted to Communist doctrines. Moreover, this attempt to emancipate Turkestan was but one of the tangible manifestations of a much broader nationalist movement. Since the Basmachi rebelled in 1917, revolt has been endemic among the Turko-Mohammedan peoples of Asia.

It is a singular anomaly, therefore, that while these different Turkish tribes are struggling to emancipate themselves from Russian control, the only

independent Turkish people has become a more or less voluntary vassal of Moscow. Under the color of a necessary alliance, the Ottoman Empire has made itself a tool of Soviet policy. Moreover, the Turks have shown themselves to be zealous agents of the Bolsheviki. As we have said, they gave the latter support in Turkestan, thus threatening Kolchak from the rear. They sent troops to the Bashkir country to aid in the defeat of Denikin. They appeared among the Kirghiz to assure the overthrow of Wrangel; and they were Moscow's allies when Georgia and Armenia were overrun. From Baikal to the Bosporus their policy has been invariably the same. One might almost imagine that these scattered tribes were consciously following a prearranged and systematic plan of campaign. At the outset, their alliance with the Bolsheviki was dictated by necessity. Their only hope of emancipation was through the Revolution. As long as there was a prospect that reaction might succeed the Turks and the Bolsheviki remained united in the face of this common menace. But as soon as the White armies were driven definitely from the field, these ties relaxed.

Therefore the situation in Central Asia is entering upon a new phase, the beginning of which may be conveniently dated from Enver Pasha's revolt in Turkestan. However, force is a divinity whose prestige eclipses every other cult in Asia. So long as the people there believe that the Russian colossus, clad in his new uniform of red, is all-powerful, they will bow to his will, partly through fear, partly through atavistic worship of might. Furthermore, Communism, with its mysterious doctrine, possesses a strong attraction for some cultivated Asiatic minds, prone as they are to mysticism; and also for the illiterate masses, who are ever ready to believe in the unknown. But since economic disorganization and general demoralization were seen to follow in the path of Bolshevist rule, doubt has begun to seize these converts.

Moscow anticipated this danger and took prompt measures to combat it. Propaganda trains were dispatched to visit the Sarts, the Bokharans, the Kirghiz, the Usbegs, and the Turkomans, to win them back to the faith. Billions of rubles, carloads of books, and tons of newspapers, pamphlets, and proclamations were distributed. Some five hundred and fifty Communist committees were organized. Trains equipped with moving pictures, libraries, and telegraph offices stopped at every station to give entertainments, and to report the latest news.

Simultaneously, however, all Red Russia busied itself with military preparations. Trotski reported that the Soviet officials were studying Hindu. Detachments of all arms of the service, automobile trains, thousands of camels, and military columns converged upon Tashkent, and the Bolshevist commander there ordered that the plateau of Pamir, the gate of British India, be occupied. An alliance was made with the Afghans. They were offered Merv, which they consider an Afghan *irredenta*, and were sent a large consignment of munitions, together with sixty skilled Bolshevist propagandists. However, both propaganda and intimidation failed to check the growing wave of nationalism, sweeping through Central Asia. Afghanistan shook off Bolshevist control, and the chief of the Bolshevist delegation to that country was assassinated. Last of all, the Emir began to cultivate friendly relations with England and sent a minister to London.

It was at that time that the army mobilized in Turkestan to invade India broke up, and Enver Pasha so suddenly turned upon his recent allies. Aided by many of officers of the old Turkish army who had served under him in the World War, he for a time resisted successfully Budennyi, the famous cavalry-leader of the Reds.

Notwithstanding Enver's defeat and death, the movement for the emancipation of Asia continues to gain headway. Its leaders, are for the most part, men well educated in the Western arts and sciences. They pursue their aim with the ardor of neophytes, the faith of apostles, and the mysticism of illuminati. Always proud of their race, often bitter haters of the whites, absolutely convinced of the great future of their country, and believing that faith and determination are sure to win, they are equally hostile to Western imperialism and to Russian Communism. This sentiment is sweeping through India, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia, and Anatolia. No wonder that it causes sleepless nights at Moscow.

Meanwhile, however, other influences are at work, and the Bolshevist leaders retain their close connection with Angora. They have installed Bolshevist consuls in all the principal towns controlled by the Turkish National government, and their economic missions are found in all parts of Asia Minor. Following the treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Russia, these relations have grown even closer and have extended to new spheres—probably to Turkey in Europe.

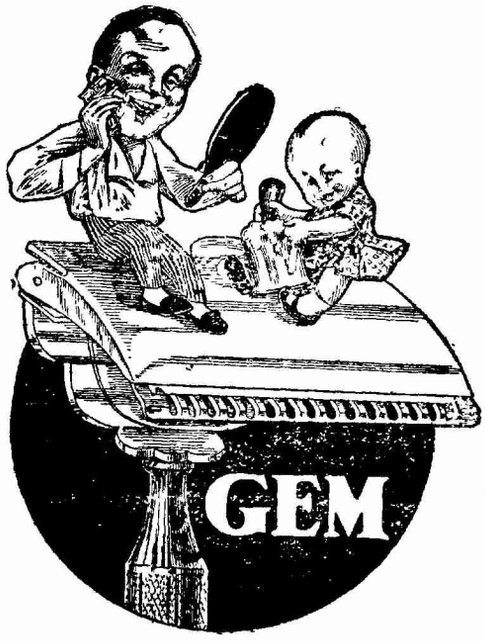
A feud resembling that between rival clans always existed between Enver Pasha and Mustafa Kemal. The two represented diametrically opposed policies with respect to Turkey's future. Circumstances made them both personal adversaries and champions of opposite ideas. Enver hated first and foremost Russia, and sought to liberate Turkey from the control of the Soviets. Mustafa Kemal regards Western Europe as the great enemy, and aspires to be the champion of all the Mohammedans, instead of the Turks alone. Enver Pasha responded primarily to the ties of blood; Mustafa Kemal also to the ties of faith. Enver was the partisan of a cause confined to Asia; Mustafa's visions encompass all Europe and the Islamic world as well. Enver's followers were primarily interested in liberating the Turks of Central Asia. The Kemalists attach importance also to the fate of their fellow racials in Europe.

We see, therefore, that the Turkish question is not a simple conflict between the Greeks and the Ottomans. Viewed in its broad relations, it embraces an entire continent. It is but the active battle-line in a great war between hostile races and religions, complicated by the interplay of ancient rivalries and internal feuds that have existed for a thousand years among Asia's countless sects and tribes. Considered as an internal question for the Turks, it is but another chapter in the age-old struggle between the principle of Islam and the principle of nationality, which has always existed in the lands they ruled.

Pan-Turanism, the emancipation of all peoples of Turkish blood, whether former subjects of the Sultan or of the Tsar, is but one of those popular passions, begotten of the war, whose rapid spread and intensity are disconcerting the statesmen of to-day. It sadly disturbs our routine ideas. But it has worked miracles, among these peoples, that should startle even the most unprejudiced. It has transformed the plodding Egyptian fellah, the resigned and fatalistic Anatolian peasant, and the impassive and servile Hindu into courageous warriors, tough sticklers for their rights, and fervent champions of high national ideals.

Gem Dandy writes:

A friend of mine was in town the other day and we couldn't finish all we had to say till it was so late I insisted he spend the night in my shack. In the morning, just like millions of other men was, he had to shave. "What yuh got for a razor?" he asks me, and I give him my GEM. He'd never tried a GEM I guess, for he only says, "I'll try anything once." (And just them words epitomizes why him and me is friends. All my friends'll try anything respectable once.) Well, after he got done shaving, him and me was better friends than ever, because there was one more thing we agreed on,—and one of the big things of life it is too, for men, their



razor. Well now, I just couldn't help thinkin' what would happen if all the men in the world got caught some morning like my friend did, and either had to try a GEM once or chancet bein' mistaken for the shrubbery as they went down the front walk to the office. All the world's unemployment problems would be settled right there by the GEM company. There sure'd be a lot more GEMS in the world, and a lot more happiness, too. I don't see how it could lessen the price of GEMS despite the cut in the overhead, 'cause no article like the GEM has ever been put out yet for less than $2.50 Mex. nor ever will be, I'm thinkin'.

Gem Dandy

On Sale Everywhere

Sole Agents for China

DODGE & SEYMOUR

(China), Ltd.

18 Museum Road **Tel. C. 322**

Victor

22-542

China's Commerce and the Pacific

BY H. Y. MOH

IT is indeed a great privilege to participate in this First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference and take part in the program of the opening day as a speaker on some significant commercial problem of my country. At a time like the present when the world's financial equilibrium is still unsettled because of the World War and other catastrophes and each country is busily and seriously considering ways of restoring and improving financial conditions, upon which the very life of the nation hangs, it is most opportune to have a meeting such as this, which brings together the leading commercial men of different countries to discuss and try to solve the problems affecting their finance and commerce. In bringing about this Commercial Conference, the Pan-Pacific Union has for its main object the solution of such problems and the maintenance and development of international trade among the nations bordering the Pacific and also the improvement of their financial and economical conditions. There are a thousand and one problems confronting each nation at this critical time and numerous hindrances which are standing in the way of the development of the Pacific trade. Having the largest population, the vastest area of land, and greatest capacity for development, China naturally constitutes an important factor in the subject under discussion. As a representative of our government, I beg to submit to you a brief paper on the great problem, China's Commerce and the Pacific.

To appreciate the intimate relation of our commerce to other Pacific countries it is necessary in the first place to have a clear appreciation of the general aspects of our external trade. Since we came into touch and began to trade with other nations, our people have undergone radical changes in action and thought, which resulted in the overthrow of imperialism and the establishment of democracy, in spite of the preparatory measures of the Manchu government for a constitutional monarchy. It is an undeniable fact that during these intervening years the country on the whole has been in a state of unrest, disorder and confusion. Nevertheless, the country has been going through a process of refining and growing, and its foreign trade has been carried on in ever-increasing magnitude. The following table is given to show the development of our foreign trade in the last forty years:

Year	*Imports (in Million Hk.* Taels)*	*Exports (ditto)*	*Total (ditto)*
1880	79	78	157
1890	127	87	214
1900	211	159	370
1910	463	381	844
1920	762	542	1,304

A comparison of the totals can be more easily apprehended by making the total of 1880 100%, thus:

Year	*Total of Imports and Exports (in Million Taels)*	*Same Expressed by Percentages*
1880	157	100
1890	214	136.3
1900	370	235.7
1910	844	537.6
1920	1,304	830.6

In other words, our foreign trade in 1920 had increased to more than eight times what it was forty years ago. The rapid growth of our trade during these decades which were full of turmoil, revolution, and civil strife is a sufficient proof of the enormous capacities and potentialities of China's foreign trade. What China will be able to contribute to the growth of the Pacific trade by means of her large population, vast areas, and rich resources in the next forty years, when she will have gone through all her political troubles and got on her feet as a united and working people as other nations represented here, every one can imagine for himself. But we shall go one step further and study what China's chief imports and exports are, i. e., what she needs and what she can supply, and what imports and exports can be increased. The following tables show the values of our chief imports and exports from 1880 to 1920:

(1) Imports

Year	*Cotton Goods (in Million Taels)*	*Metals and Minerals (ditto)*
1880	23	4
1890	45	7
1900	76	9
1910	131	19
1920	247	62

*Hk. is the abbreviation for Haikwan, which means Customs. One Hk. tael is now worth about 75 cents gold. Wherever "Tael" is used in the tables, the Haikwan tael is always meant.

Cotton goods always stood ahead of all imports during the forty years in question. They occupied one fourth and frequently one third of the total import. Their value in 1920 was eleven times as great as in 1880.

The import of metals and minerals in the earlier years was trifling, but in 1920 they ranked second in the imports of the country. Compared with 1880 they showed an increase of about fifteen times.

Besides these two items, other commodities whose values went above 10 million taels in 1920 are as follows:

Oil and Kerosene	54	(million taels)
Sugar	39	
Dyes, Colors, and Paints	26	
Machinery	24	
Cigarettes	22	
Raw Cotton	18	
Coal	14	
Paper (including cardboard)	14	
Vehicles	14	
Fish and Fishery Products	13	
Tobacco	13	
Timber	12	
Bags of all kinds	10	

(2) EXPORTS

Year	*Raw Silk (in Million Taels)*	*Beans and Bean Cakes (ditto)*
1880	13	less than 1
1890	11	less than 1
1900	37	5
1910	72	36
1920	77	70

Raw silk always occupied first place in our exports, although the above figures do not follow the usual ascending curve. The declines in some cases may be attributable to fluctuations in the price. When the total values of 1880 and 1920 are compared, an increase of 500% is manifested.

The export of beans and bean cakes is a recent development. The growth of the export of these goods, however, was very rapid, as is shown in the above table. The value increased from 5 million taels in 1900 to 70 million taels in 1920. In 1920 these products took second place among the exports, and stood well above all other exports, with the exception of raw silk, which exceeded them by only one tenth of their value.

Besides these, other commodities whose values went above 5 million taels in 1920 are as follows:

Cereals	37	(million taels)
Bean Oil, Groundnut Oil, etc.	32	
Silk Piece Goods	24	
Egg and Egg Products	21	
Tin and Pig Iron	19	
Wheat Flour	19	
Skin and Hides (undressed)	17	
Coal	12	
Sesamum Seed	11	
Raw Cotton	9	
Tea	9	
Cigarettes	9	
Living Animals and Meats	9	
Fibers and Grasscloth	8	
Bristles	6	
Groundnuts	6	
Wool	5	

From the foregoing tables we have learned some general features of our chief imports and exports during the years 1880 to 1920. We shall then proceed to ascertain the provenance of the imports and the destination of the exports, as these have a direct bearing upon the trade problem under discussion. For simplicity let us take two examples, namely, the United States and Japan, which play an important role in our foreign trade. The status of the trade of these two countries with China from 1880 to 1920 is shown in the following tables:

(1) THE UNITED STATES (including Hawaiian Islands)

Year	*Imports from U. S. A. (in Million Taels)*	*Exports to U. S. A. (ditto)*	*Total (ditto)*
1880	1	9	10
1890	4	8	12
1900	17	15	32
1910	25	32	57
1920	143	67	210

This table displays a very important fact, viz., the rapid progress of the United States in her trade with China. Thus, in 1880, American goods imported amounted to but 1 million taels, while in 1920 they suddenly jumped to 143 million taels, which means an increase of 143 times in forty years. Our exports to the United States in 1880 were likewise very small, valued at 9 million taels only, but they were increased to 67 million taels in 1920, which was more than seven times the former.

THE
KEARNY CO.
INC.

Purchasing Agents for
Missions and Missionaries

Agents for
FULLER PAINTS
OILS, and
VARNISHES
(Stocks Carried)

UNION HAT CO.
Full line of
Spring hats for
women & men
arriving Dec. 5

2nd Floor, GLEN BUILDING, 1 Peking Road
SHANGHAI
Cable Address All Codes
Telephone C. 5558

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong
New palatial steamers—
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"
Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS
For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.
Shanghai Agency
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Managing Agents
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
1B Nanking Road
Cable address—SOLANO
Tel:—C. 5056 C. 5057

Life Insurance Essentials

THE most important element of life insurance is the security it gives. With a sound, reliable company, under careful, conservative management, and bound by thoroughgoing American insurance laws, this security is absolute. Whatever may happen to you, you are safe if you possess an adequate life insurance policy in an absolutely dependable company.

IT is this safety, this security, that it is the purpose of life insurance to give. If you want this security, you must first of all know if the insuring company is sound and conservative in its backing, its management, and its methods, and if it is controlled by stringent laws protecting its policy-holders throughout.

OUR company complies with every one of these requirements.

Full information gladly sent on request.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Operating under American Charter.
Main Office: 15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
3 Canton Road, 6th floor
Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

The growth of the Chinese-American trade is very perceptible if it is compared with the whole of China's foreign trade, the latter being taken to be 100%.

Year	*China's Foreign Trade (in Million Taels)*	*Chinese-American Trade (ditto)*	*Same Expressed by Percentages*
1880	157	10	6.4
1890	214	12	5.6
1900	370	32	8.6
1910	844	57	6.7
1920	1,304	210	16.1

Thus, the Chinese-American trade before 1910 never amounted to more than 8.6% of China's total trade while in 1920 it was nearly twice this amount.

The comparison would be even more striking if only the imports from the United States were arranged side by side with our total imports. In this case, over 18% of China's total imports in 1920 would be found to be American goods.

(2) JAPAN (including Formosa)

Year	*Imports from Japan (in Million Taels)*	*Exports to Japan (ditto)*	*Total (ditto)*
1880	3	2	5
1890	7	5	12
1900	26	17	43
1910	77	62	139
1920	229	141	370

We can see at a glance that the development of the Sino-Japanese trade is even more rapid than in the first case. In 1880 there was only an import from Japan of 3 million taels and an export to it of 2 million taels. Imports steadily increased until in 1920 they were seventy-six times what they were forty years ago. Our exports to Japan also increased seventy-fold in the same period of time, while the increase in the total trade between these two countries was recorded to be seventy-three times in the course of forty years. Just as in the case of the Chinese-American trade, the remarkableness of the growth of the Sino-Japanese trade can be magnified by comparing it with China's foreign trade, as in the following table:

Year	*China's foreign trade (in Million Taels)*	*Sino-Japanese (Trade ditto)*	*Same expressed by percentages*
1880	157	5	3.2
1890	214	12	5.6
1900	370	43	11.6
1910	844	139	16.5
1920	1,304	370	28.4

Thus, Sino-Japanese trade in 1880 was only a little over 3% of the whole of China's foreign trade, while in 1920 it had become 28.4%. As pointed out before, the increase of China's foreign trade was from 100% in 1880 to 830. 6% in 1920. In the same manner, the Sino-Japanese trade in the same length of time, namely, forty years, had increased from 100% to 7,300%. This affords a good example of the rapid development of commerce among the Pacific countries and is proof of the fact that the potentialities of this foreign commerce are enormous.

It is true that other Pacific countries do not carry on such an extensive trade with China as the United States and Japan, but on the whole it can be said that the tendency during the last decade has been toward a yearly increase of our foreign trade with all of them, with the possible exception of Russia and Mexico, which have been handicapped for particular reasons, and Annam (French China), which likewise has suffered a curtailment in her trade. The following table shows our trade with other Pacific countries in the years 1910 and 1920:

Name of Country	*Value of trade with China (in Thousand Taels) in* 1910	1920	*Comparison (in Thousand Taels)*
Siam	2,467	6,931	An increase of 4,464
Straits Settlements	13,926	27,492	„ „ „ 13,566
Dutch Indies	7,188	20,835	„ „ „ 13,647
Korea	5,011	33,660	An increase of 28,649
Philippine Islands	689	3,882	„ „ „ 3,193
Canada	2,728	21,221	„ „ „ 18,493
South America	101	257	„ „ „ 156
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	1,274	2 479	„ „ „ 1,205
Annam	8,092	7,882	A decrease of 210
Russia (Pacific Ports)	30,656	12,794	„ „ „ 17,862
Mexico and South America (including Panama)	41	8	„ „ „ 33

With the values in 1910 taken as 100%, the increase of these countries, Russia, Mexico, and Annam excepted, will be: Siam, 181%, Straits Settlements, 91%; Dutch Indies, 190%; Korea, 571%; Philippine Islands, 463%; Canada,

G-E EDISON Lamps

are

Dependable

All reliable dealers sell them

International General Electric Company, Inc.

NEW YORK 120 Broadway — SCHENECTADY New York

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Japan: International General Electric Co., Inc., Yokohama; Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

Dutch East Indies: N.V. de Twentsche Handel Mij., v/h de Rooij en Co., Soerabaia, Java.

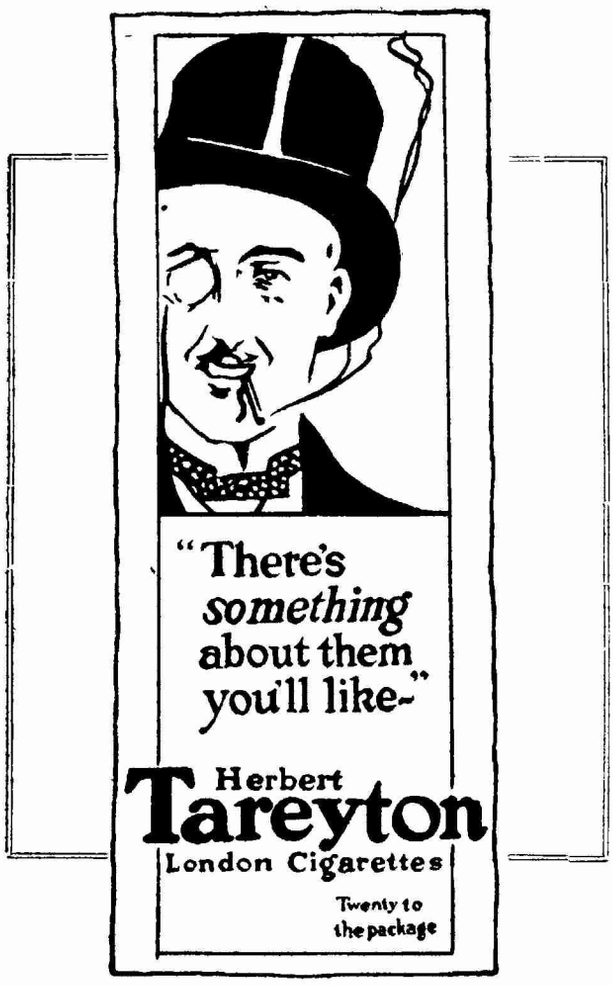
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Co., Manila.

General office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Co., Inc., Shanghai.

Sole Distributors for China: ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.

L 33

22-545



677%; South America, 154%; and Australia, New Zealand, etc., 94%. If the same stride can be kept up in their trade with us in the next forty years, the accomplishment is not difficult to foresee.

The relation of the countries around the Pacific Ocean, especially with reference to their foreign trade, is so intimate that none can afford to live alone, neglecting its commercial duties toward others. It would be like a man secluding himself from society and refusing intercourse with the people around him. China in her conservative days lived like a hermit and as a result of the seclusion fell behind her neighbors in industry, navigation, transportation, and all lines of modern science. The open-door policy acted as a stimulant. Her trade with other countries in the earlier years was small and showed few signs of growth; her power for commercial development seemed futile. Compared with what it was forty years ago, her foreign trade now shows a remarkable progress, but it is still far from what it should be. In my humble opinion there are a great many obstacles which must be removed before there can be a full development. China has come to know the necessity of commerce and is willing and ready to play her part in solving the problems and to contribute to the extension of her trade on the Pacific. She looks up to you for help and cooperation.

(1) The twentieth century has been the most eventful century in our history; it has been an age of revolution, reformation, and changes. The change from an absolute monarchy to a democratic government was accompanied and followed by much fighting and bloodshed. Such a state of affairs is of course unfavorable for the development of commerce. But we need not be pessimistic in our attitude toward the present situation. It should be understood that in changing from one form of government to another or substituting one party of officials for another, temporary disorder is unavoidable. A country has got to pass over troubles and difficulties of all sorts if it ever climbs an ascending road. With a people in the background who are desirous of peace and tranquillity, it is impossible that mischief-makers should have permanent sway in the country. We are now busily engaged in governmental reforms and reconstruction. Our provincial governments are also rapidly undergoing changes and improvements in all departments. The future is bright indeed and there is every reason to believe that the appearance of a strong democratic government and the establishment of peace and order are not far in the future. I am hopeful that the chief obstacle to the full development of our foreign trade on the Pacific will be removed by the time of our next Pan-Pacific Commerial Conference.

(2) The next is the tariff problem. A tariff system which works not in accordance with economic and scientific principles is not only unfavorable but ruinous to international trade. "China lost her tariff autonomy after the Opium War 1842, when she was compelled to give to foreign subjects in her territory a number of privileges and immunities, including concessions on the tariff right. Since then the tariff rate has never been regulated by the central government." It was only through the consent of the foreign powers that a revision of the tariff could be made, and this, if made, must be in accordance with the wishes of the foreign representatives. The conventional tariff thus worked out is unlike the tariff system of any other country. The nominal tax laid on all imports is 5% ad valorem, but in reality it never gets to 4%. Compared with the protective tariff of the United States there is a "heaven-and- earth" difference. Our tariff system is also incomparable with that of Japan since 1897. Before 1897 Japan was under the same sort of one-sided conventional tariff system and in the same lamentable situation as we now are, but by the treaty of March, 1897, she recovered her tariff autonomy. Besides our deprivation of tariff autonomy and the considerable loss in customs revenue, the conventional tariff has several defective points. By imposing a 5% ad valorem tax on all exported goods, it checks home industries and export trade. The indiscriminate and uniform tax on all imports works unjustly, as it takes no account of the nature of the goods. The most favored-nation clause is another case of injustice with reference to business competition. All these facts mentioned have a curtailing effect upon our foreign trade. We de not advocate now the principle of a protective tariff but we do have a strong desire to recover our tariff rights in order that we may make a thorough revision of the tariff sytsem, thus making it harmonious with economic and scientific principles and adapted to the development of our foreign trade.

That our inland taxation or "likin" is a great obstacle to trade, foreign and domestic, is known to all. Fortunately, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Washington Conference, a special tariff conference soon will be held to discuss the procedures for increasing the import tariff and abolishing the "likin." As soon as this is done, steps will be taken to bring about these reforms in our tariff system.

22-546

15 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.
November 18, 1922.

To
The Investing Public of China.

Gentlemen:

Probably the best single barometer of local investment conditions is the interest rate paid on Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures. The 1921 issue of these securities bore 8% interest; those of this year were put out on a 7% basis, and since the Municipal Savings Bank is at present paying but 5% on deposits, it is probable that the yield on next year's debentures will be only 6%.

This steady decline in interest rates affects every investor and indicates that he must act quickly if he would assure himself of a 7% return on his funds over a considerable period of years.

One of the few remaining opportunities to obtain such an investment is that offered by the 7% FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE BONDS of the ASIA REALTY COMPANY. These are secured by mortgages on desirable local real estate with at least a 40% margin of safety between the appraised value of the land and the amount of bonds issued against it.

These obligations are in the form of coupon bonds in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100, registerable as to principal and running for twenty years, maturing in 1942. Their present price is par and they may be bought from us either for cash or under a partial payment plan providing for monthly installments of 10% of the amount purchased. We heartily recommend these bonds to all investors.

Yours very truly,

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

F. J. RAVEN,
President.

金馬香煙

Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

22-548

(3) The currency of China is in a chaotic state. Lack of a unified currency is a hindrance in all commercial transactions. Most countries have adopted the gold standard, while we have continued to use a silver currency. With the relative values of the two metals constantly fluctuating, it is impossible to give a fixed price for any kind of commodity in any country to which it is exported. On goods bought ahead or ordered for a future delivery both the seller and the buyer have to run great risks because of the fluctuating exchange. And even to merchants who possess a good knowledge of monetary conditions in other countries this has been a matter of much difficulty and discouragement.

There is still another disadvantage in our present monetary system. Since the introduction of the dollar by foreigners there have been really two standards on the market, the tael[1] and the dollar,[2] the relative values of which also fluctuate. The situation is made more complex by the subsidiary coins not being decimal parts either of the dollar or tael so that in connection with goods sold in the interior the same inconvenience is experienced as in the exchange between China and other countries.

There has been much discussion as to the advisability of introducing a reform of China's currency. The present tendency of our monetary reform movement is in the direction of adoption of the dollar as the standard of currency and doing away with the tael. Arrangements will also be made for the introduction of decimal subsidiary coins. A large mint has been built in Shanghai to coin national currency as the first step in the unification of currency. The next step in the evolution will probably be the adoption of a gold standard or gold exchange standard to facilitate improvement in our international commercial relations.

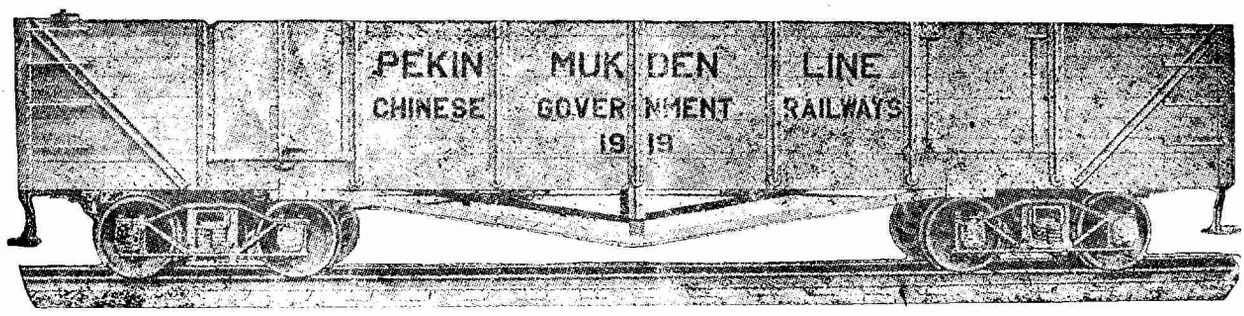
(4) Lack of banking facilities in our international trade is another impediment to its growth. Our banking business is yet in the infant stage, but in recent years much progress has been made. There has been not only a rapid increase in the number of banks but the well-known banks have all shown a tendency toward concentration and increase of capital. Some of our larger banks are planning to establish branch offices in foreign countries for the purpose of extending their business. Most of our bankers are now men of talent, possessing a good knowledge and a profound experience in the banking business. Several banks have set aside a portion of their profit as a reserve fund to be used in training promising young men in banking, while some have made special arrangements with their foreign agents, or with foreign banks to act as their agents, in handling exchange matters. This is a necessary step in the evolution of the banking system in any country, which expects to keep abreast of the growth of its foreign trade. It will not be long before we are able to take the next step, namely, the establishment of Chinese banks in foreign lands.

(5) Lack of oversea navigation lines makes impossible a full development of our foreign trade. In order to have foreign trade it is essential that there should be machinery for the remittance or transfer of money, settlement of exchange, etc., but it is more important that there should be means of transporting commodities themselves. It might be said that the volume of foreign trade of a country is proportional to the tonnage of its vessels sailing to other countries. Our shipbuilding business has only started. The four oceanic steamers which we built for the United States Shipping Board a few years ago marked the beginning of this important industry. There are already two or three Chinese steamship companies beginning to do business along this line. While the enterprise is still on a small scale, it proves that our people are directing attention toward the development of our navigation interests.

(6) Lack of adequate means of transportation within China has been a great handicap in a full development of our commerce. The total length of our railways has been estimated at less than 7,000 miles. Except in a few coastal provinces the cities of which are more easily accessible by rivers navigable by large steamers, transportation in the interior is cumbersome, causing a waste of time and money. Native products cannot for this reason be sold cheaply in foreign markets, nor can foreign materials of any kind in large demand be easily brought to the people for consumption. Our people have long realized that good transportation is essential to the development of both domestic and foreign commerce. We have endeavored for many years to effect an improvement in communication and transportation necessary to develop and supply the world with our natural resources and thus increase our purchasing power in order to buy whatever is needed from other countries. With the improvement of transportation facilities the inevitable result will be an increase of our foreign trade.

1. A Hk. tael is worth 1. 114 Shanghai tael.
2. A dollar is 71-73% of a Shanghai tael.

All the world over



40-ton, composite side door gondola for Peking-Mukden Railway

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. Above is a 40-ton, composite side door gondola with 80,000 pounds capacity, all-steel trucks and all-steel underframe and wooden superstructure, built to specifications of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

GENERAL AMERICAN

The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

太康洋行

GENERAL AMERICAN CAR CO.

General Office: Harris Trust Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

SALES OFFICES:

17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
Cable Address: "Gentankar, Chicago," All Codes.
References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh

Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

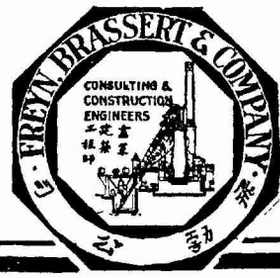
22-549

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

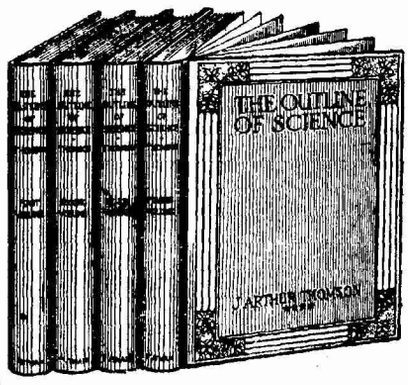
Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.
Cable:
FREYN
Chicago



London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster
Cable:
VILVALLE
London



THE
OUTLINE
OF
SCIENCE

—Comparable to the *Outline of History* in masterly presentation.

—Clear, candid, compact

The aim is to give in plain language an outline of the main scientific ideas of to-day.

—Contains over 800 illustrations, including 40 full-page color illustrations. Four royal octavo volumes at Mex. $7.50 each.

Copies of *The Outline of History* still available. Every Library should have these two masterly works. Prospectus Free.

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

Shanghai Tientsin

22-550

As stated above, the United States and Japan have had the largest trade and fastest commercial development in China among the Pacific countries. I shall attempt to bring out the underlying causes and prove my statements with reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 above. As our banking business and transportation (external and internal), the requisites for international commerce, are both at the infant stage, it will be seen that the growth of the foreign trade of the United States and Japan are proportional to their development along these two lines in our country. The following tables show the number of banks and steamers they had for the purpose of carrying on trade with us in 1910 and 1920:

(*a*) Banks

Year	*Number of American Banks*	*Number of Japanese Banks*
1910	1	2
1920	6	6

(*b*) Steamers

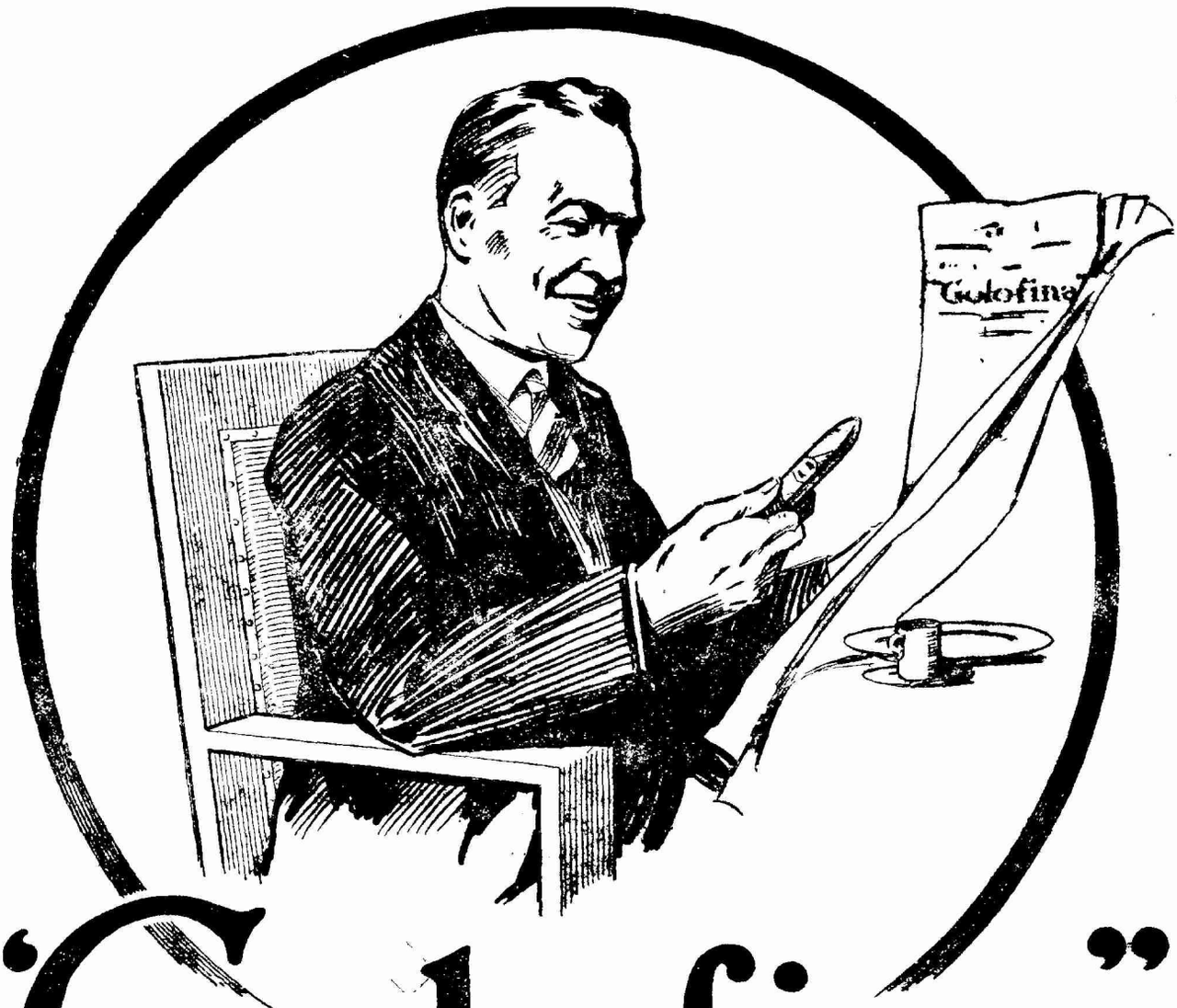
Year	*Tonnage of American Freighters (in 1,000 tons)*	*Tonnage of Japanese Freighters (ditto)*
1910	725	18,903
1920	4,718	28,191

Besides banking and navigation facilities, railroads are naother requisite for the furtherance of trade. Railroads constructed with Japanese capital serve as a convenient medium for their trade in China and it is not too much to say that the rapid growth of Japanese trade in China, especially in the north-eastern provinces, is entirely attributable to the railroads in which Japan has made investments.

(7) International political strife on the Pacific forms an indirect cause of the slow progress of our foreign trade, History will show that little permanent trade develops between antagonistic countries or even between countries bordering those which are not on good terms with each other. The political encroachment of one country upon another breeds a feeling or attitude of unfriendliness and hatred on the part of the people of the latter, which is fatal to the maintenance of their commercial relations. The climax of hostility is war and war means the breaking off of all relations and the ceasing of trade. Recall for a minute the widespread disastrous influence of the European war. Trade not only stopped in the belligerent states themselves but countries near to them and far away as well suffered a curtailment of trade. Peace within a country is essential to the maintenance of trade relations; peace between countries is more so.

Commerce should be built upon the foundation of the goodwill of the people. It takes years of hard labor and sincere and honest dealings to lay this foundation, but the meddling of politicians often removes it in a few minutes. Encroachments of one country upon another, in one form or another, have been experienced for many years. The results of these aggressions are far-reaching and constitute a great cause, often invisible, of the retardation of trade development. As a neighbor, we have always shared these bad effects indirectly. It is therefore the duty of the peoples of all countries, and especially the commercial bodies, to watch and regulate their political movements so as to avoid as far as possible any actions which have disadvantageous effects upon commercial enterprises in other countries.

The message that has been brought to us time after time —and when we return let us take this same message back with us—is that international peace in the future, if it is to be real and permanent, can only be built upon the friendship of the people. To form a strong and real friendship, our attitude should be sincere, our dealings square, and our methods of handling business free from selfish and unreasonable practices. We must see that the tariff, in reference to our Pacific countries, on imported goods is not unreasonably heavy, so as to give our neighbors a chance of enlarging their export trade and thus increasing their purchasing power. We must see that when investments are made the first chance is given to transportation and industrial enterprises, so as to enable them to develop natural resources and supply them to the world. We must also see that we mutually understand conditions, customs, and business practices and do not allow misunderstandings to arise in our dealings. With the above-mentioned obstacles removed and with the Pacific nations upon good terms with each other, imagine the benefit to foreign trade! Imagine its future! In conclusion, I take the opportunity of extending to you most sincere good wishes of our people to the representatives of all Pacific countries present here at the Conference and also their represented nations. As a representative of the Republic of China I offer to you my hand, as a sign of the willingness of our people to enter into most sincere commercial relations with all of you members of the Pacific family. Our great sage Confucius says, "All within the Four Seas are brethren." I pray that this will be the keynot, as well as the keystone, of this our First Commercial Conference.



"Golofina"

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

Try one after meals —

A Jamaica cigar with a full, mild, gratifying flavour

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.— Distributors

22-551

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Leaders this week		
1	Sun Yat Sen.....(孫中山)	509
2	Feng Yu Hsiang.....(馮玉祥)	474
3	V. K. Wellington Koo...(顧維鈞)	460
4	Wang Chun Hui.....(王寵惠)	429
5	Wu Pei Fu .....(吳佩孚)	400
6	Tsai Yuan Pei.....(蔡元培)	376
7	Chang Chien.....(張　謇)	340
8	Yen Hsi Shan.....(閻錫山)	308
9	C. T. Wang.....(王正廷)	286
10	David Z. T. Yui.....(余日章)	244
11	Li Yuan Hung .....(黎元洪)	230
12	Hu Suh.....(胡　適)	211

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, November 12, is as follows:

BAO KWAI CHING (鮑貴卿) 1
CHENG CHING-YI (誠靜怡) 26
CHANG CHIEN (張　謇) 340
CHEN CHIUNG MING (陳炯光明) 189
CHEN, K. P. (陳夢麟甫) 17
CHIANG MON LING (蔣夢麟) 30
CHIN YUN PENG (靳雲鵬) 10
CHOW TSU CHI (周自齊) 7
CHANG PO LING (張伯令) 64
CHANG TSO LING (張作霖) 53
CHEN TU HSIU (陳獨秀) 44
CHANG FU LAI (張福來) 4
CHANG CHI (張　繼) 14
CHAO HENG-TI (趙恒惕) 6
CHANG TAI YEN (章太炎) 117
CHANG SIH CHAO (章士釗) 7
CHOW PING HUNG (周衡虎) 4
CHIANG KAN FU (江贛元) 21
CHEN KIA KENG (陳嘉庚) 12
CHU CHIN LAN (朱執蘭) 6
CHEN, S. P. (陳純邦) 6
CHANG ZUNG I (張一之) 5
CHIEN, Y. M. (錢新之) 5
CHANG MAO CHUN (張默君女士) 3
CHANG HSUN (張　勳) 3
CHANG YI LING (張一麟) 6
CHIANG PAH LEE (蔣百里) 3
CHANG CHUN LI (張君勱) 4
CHANG HU (張　孤) 1
CHIANG VE CHIAO (蔣維喬) 1
CHI YAO SAN (齊耀珊) 1
CHEN PU JEN (陳不忍) 1
CHANG, T. S. (章士釗) 1
CHANG KIA HING (張家馨) 1
CHANG E. HO (張　憶) 1
CHIANG CHU YU (蔣智由) 1
CHANG WAI FANG (鄭滑芳女士) 1
CHANG CHIEH SUNG (張菊生) 1
CHU CHO MOH (朱祖謀) 1
CHANG PU CHIEH (張溥泉) 1
CHU LIANG (朱　亮) 1
CHEN LU (陳　錄) 1
CHANG NA CHIH (張乃麒) 1
CHIN CHIN CHIN (秦瓻卿) 1
CHANG VAN LUEN (張萬鸞) 1
CHOW KUH YIN (周克英) 1
CHOW CHO MING (周作民) 1
CHEN, C. S. (陳振先) 1
CHANG CHOU HAN (張漢) 1
CHEN KEE LUEN (張季鸞) 1
CHEN SHU FANG (陳樹藩) 1
CHANG MEI YUN (張美雲) 1
CHANG LIN KAO (張凌高) 1
CHU CHIEN TSE (朱謙之) 1
CHEN YING MING ( ) 1
CHEN TSONG SUN (陳鐘聲) 1
CHANG TAN FU (張丹斧) 4
CHU PAO SAN (朱葆三) 3
CHEN CHIN TAO (陳錦濤) 3
CHU CHANG (居正) 3
CHIN QUAN (靳　翼) 4
DUNG KAN (董康) 53
FANG YUEN LIEN (范源濂) 20
FENG YU HSIANG (馮玉祥) 474
FONG F. SEC (馮福灼) 16
FAN KING SHENG ( ) 1
FONG PIH HSIA (馮碧霞) 1
FAN SHU PAH (方樹伯) 1
FONG CHEE WEN (馮企文) 1
FONG PING NAN (馮炳南) 1
FONG YU, MISS (方裕女士) 1
GOW EN HUNG (高恩洪) 26
HO HAI MING (何海鳴) 6
HSIUNG HSI LING (熊希齡) 49
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN (徐　謙) 53
HU HAN MING (胡漢民) 22
HU LIN (胡林政之) 4

HU SUH (胡　適) 211
HWANG YIN PEI (黃炎培) 83
HSU SHU CHENG (徐樹錚) 55
HSU CHONG CHI (許崇智) 15
HAN KUO CHUN (韓國鈞) 7
HSUNG SHAO HAO (熊少豪) 4
HSU SHIH CHONG (徐世昌) 11
HSIEH PING SIN (謝冰心女士) 2
HSI YU CHIN (薛育津) 2
HUANG PEI YAN ( ) 1
HSIUNG KAH WU (熊克武) 1
HSIUNG H. L. MRS. (熊希齡夫人) 1
HWANG CHU KIU (黃楚九) 1
HSU CHIN HO (徐謙焜和) 1
HSIEH WAN YUNG (謝婉瑩) 1
HWANG CHIH (黃節) 1
HSU HSIU CHEN (許綬辛) 1
HAN SIN CHAH (杭辛齋) 1
HAN CHI SHIH (韓紫石) 1
HUNG PING SIH (洪彬士) 1
HWANG SHU HSIEN (王淑賢) 1
HSU FUH SU (徐佛蘇) 1
HAN NANG (韓安) 1
HWANG YUNG LIANG (黃榮良) 1
HWANG HU (黃郛) 5
JIMSON, T S. (譚少瞻) 1
KAN CHU NAM (簡照南) 34
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K. (顧維鈞) 460
KUO, P. W. (郭秉文) 61
KAN YU-WEI (康有爲) 48
KAHN, MISS IDA ( ) 3
KU HUNG-MING (辜鴻銘) 10
KING, KUNGPEH T. (金紹城) 7
KIANG, C. C. (江長川) 3
KOO, MRS. V. K. (顧維鈞夫人) 2
KIN LOH SUNG (金鹿嵩) 2
KWOH VOONG MING (郭鳳鳴) 2
LI CHEK CHUN (李石曾) 4
LI LIEH CHUN (李烈鈞) 95
LI YUAN HUNG (黎元洪) 230
LIANG CHI CHAO (梁啓超) 187
LU YUNG HSIANG (盧永祥) 17
LIAO CHUNG-HAI (廖仲愷) 5
LO CHING YU (羅振玉) 4
LI TENG HUI (李登輝) 8
LI, H. TROUT (李宜之) 4
LI MING CHUNG (李鳴鐘) 3
LIANG SHIH YI (梁士詒) 10
LIU HUNG SANG (劉鴻生) 3
LIANG SUH MING (梁漱溟) 3
LO CHING HSIANG (陸徵祥) 6
LI SHIH FAN, MISS (李雪芳) 3
LI KUN YUEN (李根源) 1
LIU SHAO CHEN (柳詔徵) 1
LIU TZE IN (劉子英) 1
LIN WEI LOO (林長盧) 1
LIU TSE YV (劉子如) 1
LIN SUN (林森) 1
LI MIEN CHAH (李敏齋) 1
LIN HSU (林紓) 1
LI LIEN CHIEH (李濂甲) 1
LIN CHUH (冷適) 1
LO, R. Y. (羅運炎) 5
LING CHANG-MING (林長民) 3
MEI LAN FANG (梅蘭芳) 36
MOH, H. Y. (穆藕初) 69
MA CHUN WU (馬君武) 22
MA YIN CHU (馬寅初) 14
MA SIN CHIEN (李堅信) 1
MOH HSIEN YAO (穆湘瑤) 1
NIEH, C. C. (聶雲臺) 137
OUYANG YU CHAI (歐陽予倩) 1
PAN LAI TSEN (潘萊臣) 4
PAN CHIH WU (潘植我) 4
PAN YUAN CHIH (潘元濟) 1
PEH WEN WEI (柏文蔚) 1
SUNG HAN CHANG (宋漢章) 41
SUN HUNG YI (孫洪伊) 26
SUN YAT SEN (孫中山) 509
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE (施肇基) 115
SHEN CHU SHU (盛竹書) 3
SAH CHEN-PING (薩鎭冰) 51
SAN, M. Y. (馬玉山) 27
STONE, DR. MARY (石美玉) 9
SHAO CHUN FEI (邵仲輝) 3

SZE SHAN YO' (施善畦) 3
SHIH TOH BI (薛篤弼) 3
SHEN PEI CHEN. (沈佩貞女士) 3
SIA FUNG CHEN (謝鳳程) 1
SUEZ, IUMING (史悠明) 1
SUN TAN LIN ( ) 1
SHAO YUAN CHONG (邵元仲) 1
SHU SHOU ZEE (許壽慈女士) 1
SZE SHAO TSENG (施肇曾) 1
SUN EN FU (沈恩孚) 1
SUNG CHONG YU (沈崇如) 1
SUNG HUNG PU (孫衡甫) 1
SUN, T. Y. (沈祖榮) 1
SHAN SIAO YUN (尙小雲) 1
SUN KO (孫　科) 5
TAN YEN KAI (譚延闓) 14
TAN CHI YAO (唐繼堯) 23
TANG SHAO-YI (唐紹儀) 106
TONG, H. K. (董顯光) 27
TSAI YUAN PEI (蔡元培) 376
TUAN CHI-JUI (段祺瑞) 147
TING, V. K. (丁文江) 9
TYAU, PHILIP K. C. (刁作謙) 4
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN (岑春煊) 13
TAN ERH-HO (湯爾和) 5
TSAO KUN (曹　錕) 24
TU HSI KUEI (杜錫珪) 4
TING LI MEI (丁立美) 2
TAN WEN CHI (唐文治) 2
TSU PAO YUAN (祖保元) 1
TSEN YIN CHU (岑尹初) 1
TSU, Y. Y. (朱友渔) 1
TONG CHIEH CHI (湯節之) 1
TAI TIEN CHOU (戴天籌) 2
TAI KE TAO (戴季陶) 1
TAO CHI HANG (陶知行) 1
WAN PUH, MISS (萬璞女士) 3
WANG YUEN WU (王蘊五) 6
WANG, Y. T. (王亞瑧) 3
WANG CHENG PING (王承斌) 9
WANG CHUN HUI (王寵惠) 429
WU, C. C. (伍朝樞) 59
WU LIEN TEH (伍連德) 30
GEN. WU PEI FU (吳佩孚) 400
WANG, C, T. (王正廷) 286
WU YU JEN (于右任) 14
WANG CHING WEI (汪精衛) 93
WANG DAH SHIH (汪大燮) 10
WANG, C. C. (王彥祖) 16
WANG HU (王　瑚) 13
WU CHI FEI (吳稚暉) 27
WU CHI YIN (吳芝瑛) 1
WANG HSI EN (王錫恩) 2
WOO, T. T. (吳貽芳) 1
WANG KO WHA (王國華) 1
WANG CHUNG HAN (黃仲涵) 1
WANG PAH HANG (王伯沆) 2
WU HUNG CHING (吳鴻卿) 1
WU KUANG TAI (吳光泰) 1
WANG SZE CHIEN (黃自強) 1
WANG HSUEH NON (王學農) 1
WANG PAO LUEN (王寶崙) 1
WANG WEI HO (王惠和) 1
WANG YI TING (王亭一) 1
WEN TSUNG YAO (溫宗堯) 1
WANG TSO FU (王卓夫) 1
WU CHIEN-KWEI (于右任) 3
YEN, T. C. ( ) 1
YANG SIH ( ) 1
YEH CHENG KWEI (葉景葵) 1
YU TIEN SUI (余天遂) 1
YAU, K. J. (姚君玉) 1
YEN YI CHUN (嚴義臣) 1
YUAN HAN YUN (袁寒雲) 1
YEN WAN SUN (嚴範孫) 6
YEN HSIU (嚴　修) 7
YEN TU HE (嚴獨鶴) 4
YEN HSI TSE (閻錫之) 3
YEN HSI SHAN (閻錫山) 308
YEN, W. W. (顏慶惠) 198
YUI, DAVID Z. T. (余日章) 244
YEH KUNG CHO (葉恭綽) 12
YANG TSENG HSIN (楊增新) 9
ZUNG SIH NAN (鄭植南) 1
ZU LIANG ZAI (史量才) 1

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

In order to determine who, in the opinion of the readers of the *Weekly Review*, are the twelve greatest living Chinese, the ballot on this page will appear in each issue of the *Review* until January 1, 1923.

Conditions: Readers are urged to write in the names of their selections in the twelve spaces provided. After the reader has voted he or she is urged to hand succeeding ballots to associates in order that the voting may be as widespread as possible.

Voters are urged to make their selections as broadly as possible in order that all principal lines of endeavor may be represented, such as government officials, political or military leaders, business men, bankers, professional men and so on.

The voting is open to foreigners as well as Chinese the only condition being that the voter indicates his or her classification, that is, "Foreigner," "Chinese" or "Chinese Student."

Names of voters need not be signed to ballots, but the Contest Editor of the *Review* would appreciate an accompanying letter giving reasons for selections if convenient. The names of writers of such letters will of course be held confidential.

The standing in the competition will be announced weekly in the *Review.* The final result will be announced as soon after January 1, 1923, as possible. Ballots may be filled out in either Chinese or English.

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is ☐ Chinese ☐ Foreigner ☐ Chinese Student.

Please mail at once to Contest Editor.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW No. 4 Ave. Edward VII SHANGHAI, CHINA.

22-553

Protect Your Home

Fire kills 9000 persons a year mostly in homes
Are you protecting your home with a
Pyrene Fire Extinguisher?

M & Co

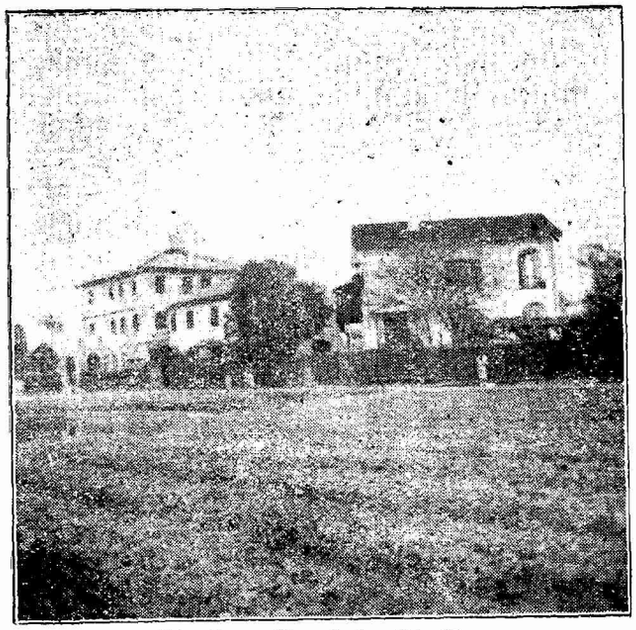
MUSTARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
INCLUDING HONGKONG AND MACAO
BRANCHES HONGKONG, CANTON, HANKOW, TIENTSIN.

M & Co

22-554

One Dollar for a Bus Ride to Liu Ho



The Grace Hospital at Liu Ho

Liu Ho, a small Chinese village is now "on the map" to a great number of people, for it is the terminating point of the newly built road, some thirty miles through the Chinese country, and will be the center of attraction for all persons having motor cars plus strong desires to explore new country. A motor bus service also makes the trip for a dollar Mexican and will take you to Liu Ho and return in less than three hours. So Liu Ho has come into prominence and while the town itself cannot supply many virtues it has one not many small Chinese towns can boast of—a foreign hospital.

The town itself is not such an interesting place outside the fact there is the Grace Hospital (the foregoing picture showing same) and a gasoline filling station. Then of course, one sees the usual curious crowd of Chinese boys, girls, men and women, who give you more of a cordial reception than you have asked for, if you happen to walk about to see the surrounding country. Liu Ho is just two miles from the Yangste and if one proceeds beyond on foot they will be treated to some beautiful views and scenery.

Dr. Rosa W. Palmborg, Who Has Devoted Twenty Years of Service to the People in Liu Ho District

The fact that twenty years ago, in 1902, to be exact, an ambitious and sacrificing woman gave up her connection with the busy life of the city to donate her services to the village people, is in itself an interesting feature. Dr. Rosa W. Palmborg of Peoria, Illinois, founded a medical institution at this place in 1902. Dr. Palmborg has given in total twenty-seven years of service to China, having arrived in the Orient in 1895. She spent the first two years studying in a language school in Shanghai and afterwards departed for this particular district where her influence and reputation have spread many miles into the country. When Dr. Palmborg first went to Liu Ho, she used a small Chinese house for her dispensary, and not until 1916 was she able to secure a larger building where she opened up a hospital. The hospital now has forty beds, in addition to a tuberculosis sanatorium, and a mental ward. One of Dr. Palmborg's first cases was a mental case which came before her attention and despite the fact it was a dangerous case, Dr. Palmborg worked with the patient, until he regained his healthy condition, and since that time has been a devoted servant in the hospital. This is only one of the outstanding cases as many are brought to the hospital from the surrounding country, and are given special treatment in the mental ward, in a small house outside the hospital. Tuberculosis also seems to abound in the particular community, and under the care and attention of Dr. Palmborg many subjects are entirely cured.

The hospital is self-supporting, however, the people in charge receive their salaries from the mission, the Seventh Day Baptists. A fee of thirty cents a day is charged the ward patients, including all hospital and medical attention, while private patients are charged $1.50 a day. Most of the private patients bring their own servant. In case it is impossible for the people to come to the hospital often Dr. Palmborg or her assistants will take sedan chairs and travel many miles into the country to attend the sick. There are more men patients than women who desire entrance into the institution. This is due to the fact that it is harder for the women to overcome the innate reserved feeling they have toward foreigners in particular and their own people in general.

Dr. Grace I. Crandall, a Member of the Staff at the Grace Hospital

Dr. Palmborg received her training in a nurses' training school, and is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical Hospital, in Chicago. Associated with her is Dr. Grace I. Crandall, who is also a graduate of the same school, and has had additional training in New York City. Dr. Bessie Sinclair, who is now on home leave, is also connected with the staff.

Recently a nurses' training school has been added to the Grace Hospital, with Miss Helen Su, graduate of Battle

SHOOTING SEASON!

WHAT IS IT YOU NEED THIS YEAR? OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE! GUNS, AMMUNITION CLOTHING, ACCESSORIES.

Send for list.

SQUIRES BINGHAM COMPANY

Sportsman's Headquarters
SHANGHAI

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.
Best Cuisine in Shanghai.
Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.
When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital .....$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve .....$ 420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York	London	Amsterdam
Chicago	Paris	Singapore
Seattle	Berlin	Kobe
San Francisco	Bruxelles	Tokyo
Marseilles	Hamburg	Manila

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

TELEPHONES:
Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

22-556

Creek Sanatorium, in charge. Keen interest is manifested in this department by the Chinese girls. A regular course of study is given and the nurses have ample opportunity to attend all sorts of cases, both surgical and medical.

Dr. Palmborg was the first foreigner to invade this district and while now she can get in touch with Shanghai within an hour and a half, formerly it took two to four days to obtain communication. Previous to when the railroad was built to Kading, which is the nearest village from Liu Ho, being eight miles distant, Dr. Palmborg traveled in a wheelbarrow to the station. However, previous to that time, the only way of reaching Shanghai, was by travel on a bicycle to Woosung, which she did for a number of years.

A Chinese company with Dr. Chu at the head of it, conducts a motor bus service to Liu Ho. The bus starts from Chinese territory near Markham Road bridge and runs to the village some thirty or thirty-five miles to the destination. The road is partly cindered and part merely the graded soil of the country side. It is an interesting trip for motor enthusiasts. The road can be approached by going out Carter Road, across Soochow Creek, at Markham Road bridge, then turning to the right, until one crosses the railroad track from whence the direction is fairly plain sailing. It is stated that Liu Ho can be reached easily by motor boat from the Yangtsze itself in half an hour's run.

New Wireless Station to Connect China with Western World

R. P. Schwerin, president of the Federal Telegraph Company of California, arrived in Shanghai last week, and at a meeting of the Rotary Club on Thursday, November 9, and at a luncheon given to him by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, told of his plan for a new wireless plant in China and described the formation of the group which is promoting it. He told in detail how the American Radio Corporation purchased the British Marconi interests and united them with the American Marconi to establish the new firm and that the Radio Corporation had united with the Federal Company of California in the new Delaware Company which is to build stations at Shanghai, Harbin, Peking, and Canton. Mr. Schwerin had the following to say:

"The Radio Corporation is comprised of the General Electric, Western Electric, International Wireless, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and one other company, and the inventions and improvements of all these companies were placed at the Federal's disposal.

"The Federal Telegraph Company of California had anticipated high power radio corporations before the General Electric Company and had built the stations at Cavite, Pearl Harbor, Guam, Marseilles and Bordeaux, the last named at the time of its erection being the largest in the world.

"The Radio Corporation of America subsequently built the world's greatest station at Long Island, and now the largest in the universe will be at Shanghai.

"The station in Shanghai will occupy about one square mile of land and there will be six supported masts, each 1,000 feet in height. The power house will be equipped with 1,500 boiler horse power capable of generating 2,500 kilowatts, making possible a radio frequency of 20,000 cycles per second from a voltage of 120,000. There will be two 1,000 kilowatt Federal transmitters. Wave sound lengths will travel from the new plant at the rate of 160,000 feet per second.

"The plant will be built and operated by the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware and will be under the direction of that company until the Chinese government pays for the stations and takes them over. It will be but a short time until China is connected with all other countries of the world by wireless.

In addition to J. H. Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and secretary D. J. Lewis, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce attended the tiffin. Other guests included Yang Tchong, former Chinese Minister to Berlin, and later Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here. G. E. Emmons, vice president of the General Electric Company also was present, while the following members of the Schwerin party, engineers who are to build the stations in China, were guests of the American business men and the Rotarians: R. R. Beale, J. H. Wallace, H. F. Elliott and D. G. Carnish.

OREGON PINE

CHOP OF

QUALITY

from the forest to the consumer

Purchased from The Robert Dollar Co., is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, cut in our own mills and brought to China in our own boats. When you are in the market for lumber of any kind, Oregon Pine, Philippine woods, sleepers, construction lumber, consult with us.

SLEEPERS, BRIDGE TIES, CROSSING TIMBERS, MINING CONSTRUCTION, LUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO

LUMBER YARDS

SHANGHAI — PEKING — TIENTSIN — HANKOW — NANKING

22-557

A copy of the GENERAL INDEX to Volumes 17, 18, 19 and 20 of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, covering the issues from June 1, 1920 to June 1, 1921, will be sent on request.

The Weekly Review,

4 Avenue Edward VII.,

SHANGHAI.

ABC

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

an American Institution

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST

Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.

Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.

Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.

Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World.

Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold

Credit and Commercial Information or Advice

Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.

BRANCH OFFICES

PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, SINGAPORE, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

22-558

Men and Events

A son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pocock, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, on Friday, November 10.

R. S. Knapp of the George F. Fuller Company of the Orient recently arrived in Shanghai from Japan on a short trip. Mr. Knapp has been in charge of construction work in Japan. He is accompanied by Mrs. Knapp.

Louis D. Stone, in charge of the Frank Tour Company, of New York, in company with Mr. and Mrs. M. Guggenheim and Mrs. C. G. Greenfield, all residents of New York, are expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly on a trip around the world.

"Some Similiarities in Chinese and Ancient Egyptian Culture," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Charles Kleine, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, November 16, at 5:30 o'clock, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Osborn S. Watson, assistant trade commissioner, Peking, is in Shanghai enroute to Canton, where he plans to open an office for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He will return to Shanghai after the first of the year for several months, after which time he will be stationed in Canton.

The members of the Municipal Council and heads of the departments were guests of honor at a dinner given at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday evening, November 14, at 8 o,clock, by the Chinese Advisors to the Municipal Council. Other members of the foreign and Chinese communities were present.

E. M. Sutliff, vice-president of the American Trading Company, New York, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, November 14, on the *s. s. President McKinley*. Mr. Sutliff is in charge of the company's offices in the Far East and will make an inspection of the branches in Japan, China and the Philippines. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sutliff.

The following pamphlets have been received recently at the office of the American Commercial Attache, Robert Dollar building, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai: *Economic Development of Shangtung Province, China, 1912-1921; Industrial Conditions in China;* and *Plan for Industrial Development of Suechwan Province China*; Copies of these pamphlets are available to any Americans interested.

The Chinese Journalists' Club celebrated their first anniversary on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the new building of the Ningpo Association. The program for the afternoon included three films screened by Pathe Freres, boxing by the Chinese Society of Military Arts, Chinese music and an exhibition of paintings by members of the journalists' club. Francis Zia of the *Shun Pao* acted as chairman.

The death occurred on Sunday, October 12, of Miss Lillian Bacon, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Bacon of Nantungchow, Kiangsu, at the Isolation Hospital following an attack of scarlet fever. Miss Bacon was a student in the Shanghai American School. Dr. J. C. McCracken, school physician, ordered the school closed for one week, as all necessary precautions are being taken against the spread of the disease.

The wedding took place on Saturday, November 11, of J. E. Hayes of the Hayes Engineering Corporation of Tientsin, and Miss Ruth Alvin Weiss, of Shanghai. Rev. C. F. McRae officiated. C.B. Weiss, brother of the bride, was the groomsman while Mrs. A. Allen was matron of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes left on the *s. s. President Pierce* for America, on their wedding trip. They will return to China the latter part of February and will be at home in Tientsin.

Charles Denby, brother of Secretary of the Navy Denby and former Consul-General at Shanghai from 1907-09, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Denby. Mr. and Mrs. Denby are visiting their son, James Denby in Tokio, who is a member of the staff of the American Embassy. They will later come to Shanghai to visit friends. Mr. Denby is an old China resident having come to China in 1885 when his father became American Minister to Peking.

EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY

MANILA, P. I.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

The public is cautioned against purchasing imitations of the original
La Perla Del Oriente, El Cometa Del Oriente and Imperio Del Mundo
Brands of cigars manufactured in Manila, Philippine Islands
by EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY

All cigars sold under the above brands not bearing the official Export Stamp of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Government of the Philippine Islands, can not be cigars of the original and famous brands of EL ORIENTE.

FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP

LOOK FOR THE STAMP ON THE BOX AND THE WORD "MANILA" ON THE LABEL

EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY,
of WALTER E. OLSEN & CO., INC., MANILA, P. I.
I. DELBOURGO,
38 Kiangse Road, Agent in China.

The Municipal Council Building was officially opened by H. G. Simms, the chairman, at 4 o'clock on Thursday, afternoon, November 15 when the building was thrown open to inspection by ratepayers from 4 to 5:30. The Consular Body of all Consulates, and many Chinese and foreign people were present. After formally opening the main door, Mr. Simms gave an address on the history and cost of the building after which suitable provision was made for wishing it good luck in the approved form.

Armistice Day Saturday, November 11, in Shanghai was observed with the two minutes silence, a tribute to the fallen in the great war. During Saturday morning, a religious service was held in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, following which a ceremony took place at the Shanghai Club, when pipers of the Shanghai Scottish piped a lament. The United Services' Association, in conjunction with the French Ex-Servicemen's Association, gave a dinner-dance at the French Club for members, their wives and lady friends only.

The American Red Cross opened its annual drive in Shanghai on Tuesday, November 14. Carl Crow, is director of the campaign, and according to him, the goal set for Shanghai is 2,000 new members. Yearly membership certificates may be purchased at the American Oriental Bank, the Pacific Mail offices, the Astor House, Palace Hotel, Chinese American Publishing Company, and other places to be announced later. It is hoped that every household and office will be 100 percent in membership. The annual membership is Mex. $2.

Viscount Ishii, co-author of the famous Lansing-Ishii agreement between the United States and Japan, and Japanese Ambassador to France, passed through Shanghai on Monday, November 13, enroute to Tokio on the *Kitano Maru*. Viscount Ishii for two years was Ambassador to France and remained in Paris a year following the world war, after which time he returned to Tokio to become war-time Minister for Foreign Affairs. He left during this time for America where he went to draw up the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and later returned to Washington as Ambassador from Japan. He has been a delegate from Japan to many conferences. He is accompanied on this trip by Viscountess Ishii.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

22-559

International Banking Corporation

Capital .....U. S. $ 5,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,400,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

Lyons Office:
27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI

22-560

News from Central China

The Japanese steamer *Cho Ten*, of the Tenge Yoko service, is reported to have struck on the rocks on her way up to Chungking. The Hankow office of the Tenge Yoko states, however, that information has been received that the damage sustained by the steamer is very small, and the steamer was finally propelled to Chungking. Owing to the accident the steamer is now running at a much less speed than before.

Despite the large number of crack troops with which General Wu Pei-fu surrounds himself at Loyangfu, it is understood that missionaries in the neighborhood of Loyangfu have been told that the general cannot protect them against robbers unless they come within the walls of his city. No guarantee for their safety is given to any of the missionaries who live just without the walls of Loyangfu.

The death is announced of the Rev. Bishop Everaets, Roman Catholic Bishop of western Hupeh district. The deceased ecclesiastic was seventy-seven years of age, and had all but completed fifty years of services in his mission work in China. He was born in 1845, ordained priest in 1869, and sailed for China from Belgium about the end of 1872. The funeral was held last month at Ichang where many members of the community turned out to show their respect to the deceased.

Opium traffic from Kweichow province into Hunan has been on the increase, and the trade is almost monopolizing boat traffic from up river. The traffic is largely in the hands of soldiers and bandits. A foreign missionary in Hunan writes: "Though there seems a slight decrease in the use of the cursed stuff over last year and an advance in price, it is still used freely and openly, especially by soldiers who overcrowd these places and form a big hindrance to any real progress."

The American Volunteer Company has begun its practice in earnest, and the rifle range will be open every Saturday afternoon and Sunday forenoon when either the Range Officer or the Instructor of small arms practice will be present. The officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of the range and of target practice are planning an excellent program of marksmanship competitions, and will soon announce the conditions of each event upon the completion of the regulation qualification firing.

The rice crop situation in Hupeh is described in the following report from a leading district. The rice harvest has been good generally, throughout this whole area, but the dry spell during late summer and early autumn has caused the later crops to be very poor, and in some cases to be entirely destroyed. The price of rice was somewhat lower just after the harvest than it had been before, but it has already begun to rise, and promises to be higher next spring than it was during the spring of this year.

The Hunan Provincial Assembly and the Changsha local police have decided to ask all advertisers to take off their wall signs painted on buildings in Changsha, since Changsha is the provincial capital of Hunan and should be kept undisfigured by advertising signs. In view of the constant difficulty of keeping such advertising efforts in check, the Hunan Provincial Assemblymen and police have asked the British-American Tobacco Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., and few other companies to clear out their signs.

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee, is visiting Hankow this week lecturing at various churches and Y. M. C. A.'s in Wuchang and Hankow. Dr. Eddy is accompanied by Mrs. Eddy and Mr. Stanley Jones of India. While visiting this center Dr. Eddy gathered first hand information about industrial and social conditions in these cities. He was entertained at dinner by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang on the evening of November 7 and many leading officials and other representatives were present.

Chinese banking interests in Hankow are undoubtedly on the increase as may be indicated by the growing number of modern Chinese banks and the prosperous business enjoyed by banks already opened. The Bank of Agriculture and Commerce has just been opened in their new premises in the British Concession. The Hankow branch of the Chung Foo Union Bank, with headoffice in Tientsin, has acquired a site for their new building on Yangtze Road, British Concession, and is planning to erect their new building there. The estimated cost of the building is $100,000, Messrs. Hemmings and Berkley being the architects of the new premises.

Yes, sir—

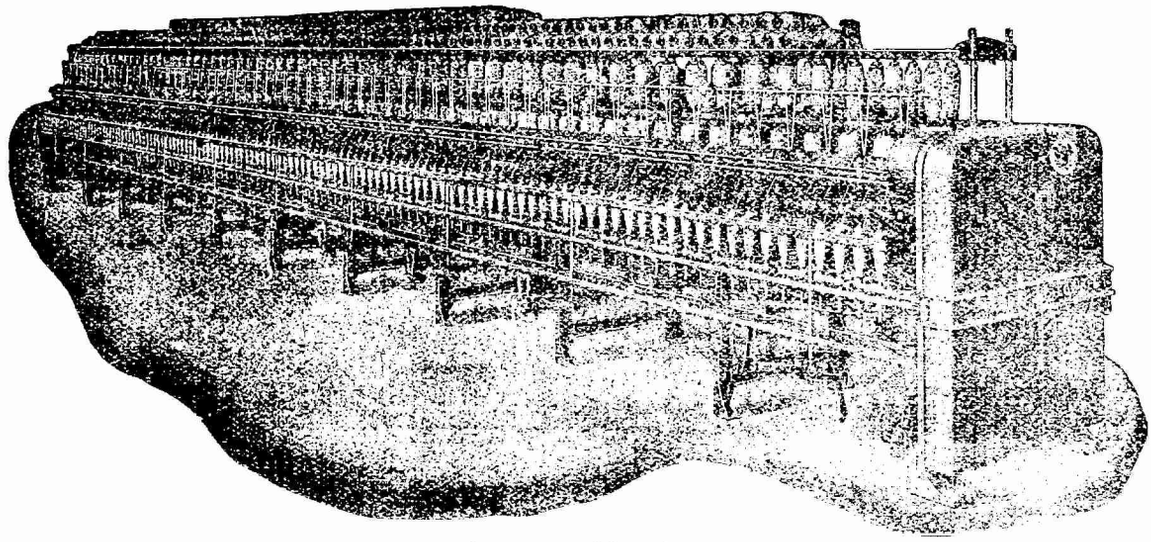
They Satisfy

—and the blend
can't be copied

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

22-561

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by
Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

G. G. Warren, chairman of the Famine Relief Executive Committee of Changsha, Hunan, has made public the correction of unfounded reports that the Changsha-Siangtan road was constructed with funds allocated by the American Red Cross for famine road work in Hunan. Mr. Warren stated that as a matter of fact the road between Changsha and Siangtan was constructed when General Tan Yen-kai was governor of Hunan several years ago, although comparatively recently certain parts which were not completed were finished. The whole road is known as the Military Road. Not a cent of American or any other Red Cross money was used on its construction.

The fine work of the annual conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce of China now being held in Hankow is greatly marred and retarded by the opposition raised by the Peking Chamber of Commerce, which contends that Peking should be the site of the annual conference this year instead of Hankow. Telegrams of protest have been received at Hankow from Peking, and the Peking Chamber in its latest communications to Hankow stated that all proceedings of the Hankow conference so far held should only be considered as preliminary discussions, while the formal conference should be held on some other dates in Peking. In spite of the opposition from Peking, sessions are proceeding regularly in Hankow and questions are being taken up strictly in accordance with the original plans.

The British War Memorial newly completed on the Bund opposite the British Consulate-General was unveiled by H. Goffe British Consul-General on November 11, Armistice Day, when a representative gathering of all nationalities, including the Consular Body, naval commanders and volunteer companies, turned out to pay their respect to these residents of Hankow who died in the war. Referring to the principles and ideals for which these men went forth to fight and died, Mr. Goffe said in part: "Briefly, they were to wipe out the curse of militarism, and to give every nation, weak or strong, great or small, and every man and woman in them, the opportunity of self-determination and free development. Looking at Europe today or even farther afield," he continued, "can we say that much progress has been made in this direction?

The prevailing lawlessness in Honan occasioned by Chao Ti's ex-soldiers is increasing in intensity, and aside from depredations of Chinese rural communities and farm houses, foreign residents in Honan cities have now become the prey of robbers. Mr. Ledgard of the China Inland Mission who was kidnapped about two weeks ago is still in the hands of bandits, who, however have promised Mrs. Ledgard, who escaped, that they would treat her husband kindly and well. They have now with them besides Mr. Ledgard one Frenchman from the Lunghai Railway, one priest, two American missionaries and one Britisher. The purpose for which the bandits kidnapped foreigners was to secure favorable terms of compromise with the government, and to involve General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Honan, with foreign powers. The bandits are running rampant in Honan.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, was bombed by agents of his political enemies on the evening of November 3, when he got out of the United Evangelical Mission compound after hearing a Y. M. C. A. lecture given by Mr. Robertson. The bomb throwers planted themselves on a street corner, and when the governor passed by they attempted murdering him by hitting the front of the sedan chair, but the bullet missed the governor and hit and killed the frontsedan-chair coolie. During the confusion that followed eight persons were wounded and are now being treated in the Yale-hospital. Martial law has been proclaimed in Changsha, and efforts are made to effect the capture of the assassins. It is found out that they are working in conjunction with Chen Chien and Chen Yu-chia, Kuomingtang radicals of Hunan, who are plotting against Governor Chao.

The annual autumn meeting of the Kuling Council was held in Kuling at the end of last month when reports from various committees concerning questions in the Kuling summer resort were discussed. The Council have nominated the following to serve on the board of equalizations: G. A. Clayton, Lewis Jones, J. R. Graham, A. M. T. Woodward, and J. H. Vogel and L. T. Beddow, the Assesor ex-officio. At the meeting the recommendations of the auditorium and library committee for the erection of a permanent auditorium for the Kuling community were accepted by the Council, and work on the building is to start at once, Paul Maslin being appointed to receive subscriptions. The question of the Kuling Estate Hospital was thoroughly discussed, and the proposed plans for the permanent building in West Valley is to be sent to the Peking Union Medical College for their criticisms and suggestions.

Hankow November 12, 1922.

A New Steamship Service

American ships go to all the important ports of the world

Pacific Freight Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Phi's, Straits Settlements, & India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 23 (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H kong.

Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Nov. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 7 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Dec. 21 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 4 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 9 (1)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. Madison, S'hai, Nov. 19 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 31 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Jan. 14 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports

Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Nov. 24 (10)
West Faralon, S'hai, Nov. 21 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila

Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Nov. 23 (10)
West Faralon, S'hai, Nov. 29 (5)

NEW and gigantic American ships are taking thousands of tons of cargo to and from the greatest markets of the world. A magnificent fleet of 406 U. S. Government vessels now offers you a wonderful opportunity. Now you can take advantage of the swiftness, the expertness, and the efficiency, characteristically American, in which these splendid ships excell.

They are now being operated for the U. S. Government by Steamship Companies with years of successful experience and reputations of international repute. Their rates are as low as the lowest. Their service is unexcelled. And they carry freight and passengers to all the important ports of the world.

Consult the U. S. Shipping Board official in your port, or any U. S. Consular officer for further information. The U.S. Government and the people of the U. S. are interested in making this service a success. No effort and no expense has been spared to make it compete with the *very best.*

Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of Steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.

Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Nov. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 7 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Dec. 21 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 4 (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 23 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres Madison, S'hai, Nov. 19 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)
Pres Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, S'hai, C. 597
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. San Francisco, Singapore

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tain, Dairen, Taingtao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

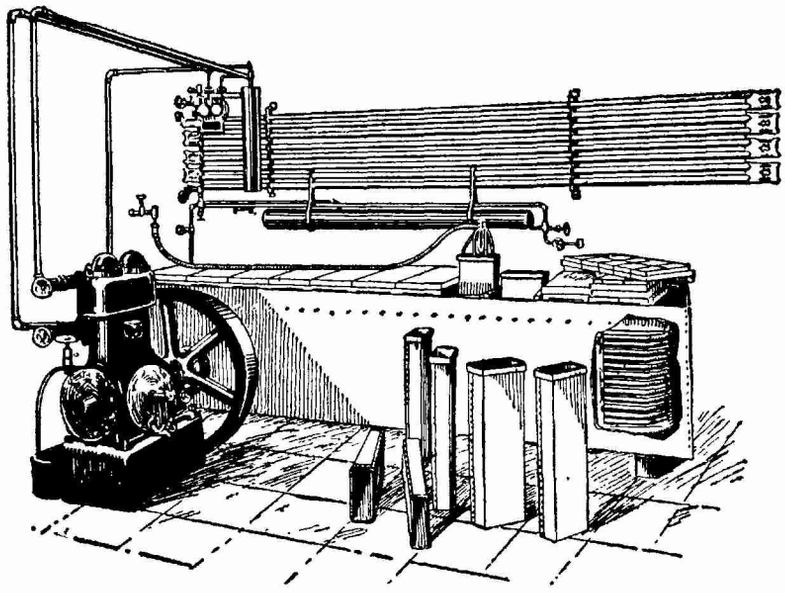
(105 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
1B Nanking Rd. Shanghai, C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

An American Government Institution

Washington, D. C.

22-563



Now's the time to order a

YORK Ice Machine

for next year.

Let us send you full information on this highly profitable business.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Yuen Ming Yuen Road SHANGHAI Telephone Central 778

News from South China

Governor Chan Chik-yue of Kwangtung finally admitted the municipal loan from British bankers late in October when pressed by the public for a statement.

Canton will soon have a labor bureau to represent the government in all disputes coming before the authorities between the employers and the employees.

C. H. Han, an educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China, is being well received in South China. His lectures have been attended by thousands of students in Hongkong and Canton.

Dr. M. M. de Colbert, the German being held in Canton in connection with the bomb outrages of October 19 last when three persons were killed and a score wounded, will be given a civil trial, and he has been handed over to the district procurator at Canton.

Mr. Ebara has taken over the duties of commissioner of customs at Wuchow, Kwangsi, replacing B. Tisdall, who has been transferred to Chingwantao. Mr. Ebara is the first Japanese appointed to a commissionership of Chinese Customs in South China.

Another bomb explosion took place in Macao November 4, when two Chinese were seriously wounded. Like similar outrages of the last few weeks the attacks were an echo of the incidents of last May when a crowd of Chinese laborers came into conflict with soldiery and many Chinese were killed or wounded.

Dr. J. W, Jamieson, H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton, has departed for Shanghai and other cities for a combined business and pleasure trip. Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Portuguese Consul-General, who was a member of the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai the last few months, has returned to Canton and already resumed office.

Thirteen students graduated from the special course in sericulture of Canton Christian College early in November. This is the only course in sericulture offered by any institution in South China at the present time, in spite of the large production of silk in South China. Last year Canton shipped out more than 50,000 bales of silk.

Kim Chang, retiring president of the Canton Government Law School, has been appointed mayor of Canton, succeeding Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Since the departure of Mr. Sun and before the appointment of Mr. Kim, Wu Fei, the commissioner of police, was acting mayor. Mr. Kim is very friendly to Hu Han-min, formerly governor-general of Kwangtung.

The Canton Military Administration has dispensed with the division system of army organization, dividing the troops into brigades as the highest unit. For every two brigades there will be a brigadier-general, who himself is concurrently commander of a brigadier. In this way, no militarist will possess greater strength than two brigades and predominate the situation in time of emergency.

The Canton government will not be able to order an election of another Provincial Assembly because of shortage of funds and the absence of a Central government by which this election will be supervised. Canton citizens are also experiencing another difficulty in the recent abolition of the Supreme Court of the Constitutionalist government. Today in Canton there is no higher court than the High Court of the Province.

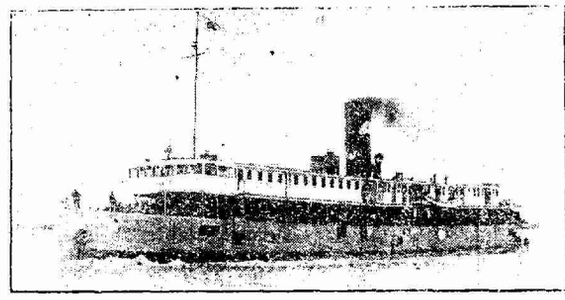
The Kwangtung Tannery, formerly operated by the government with part capital from local merchants, will be sold at auction November 11 at an upset price of $400,000. Some consider the price too high, and there is doubt that there will be many bidders for the concern. This is one of the largest of its kind in Canton when in operation. The Kwangtung Cement Works, another semi-government concern, went to private ownership recently; and some are complaining of the Japanese holdings in the enterprise.

The students of Kwangtung have protested against further financial aid from foreigners to political or military factions in China. In their manifesto of November 2, they expressed the belief that the proposed £4,000,000 Kwangtung government bonds to be issued at London through British bankers without approval of the National Assembly of the Republic and against the expressed wish of the Cantonese people may be diverted to other purposes than the rehabilitation of the present currency and the improvement of public utilities in Canton. They haye requested foreign governments to withhold support to the proposed Canton loans.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Passenger & Cargo Steamer Specially Designed and Built for the Upper Yangtse Service between Ichang & Chungking

Dimensions:

Length	206'—0"
Breadth	31'—0"
Draft loaded	8'—0"
Mean Speed at Official Trial	15.6 Knots per hour.

This steamer is the tenth vessel of the well-known "Loong Mow" class built by the Kiangnan Dock, and the fifth built for Japanese interests.

Cable Address: SINODOCK **Telephone: C—1676 C—1678**

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

PANFLAVIN-PASTILLES

recommended by the medical profession as a remedy

AGAINST INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT

and as

A PROPHYLACTICUM AGAINST GRIPPE, DIPHTHERIA & OTHER INFECTIOUS THROAT DISEASES

Manufactured by:

LEOPOLD CASELLA & CO.

Frankfurt am/Main

Price.....$—.75 per bottle

Obtainable from

SINE PHARMACY, 6a Broadway

and

ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

Wholesale:

Sine Company, Ltd.

4 Ezra Road, Shanghai

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

大通銀行

Capital ... ... **U. S. $2,000,000**

Surplus & Undivided Profits ... **U. S. $ 800,000**

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 37 Wall Street, New York

Members American Bankers' Association

Correspondents:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York **London** **Paris**

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

1 Kiukiang Road

Telephone { Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T. T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

JAS. J. ROGERS
E. C. FUNCK } *Managers*

To guard against the invasion of Kwangtung by General Chang Kai-lu, formerly a minister of war under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, by way of the Kaochow and Luichow districts from Liuchow, Kwangsi, Cantonese troops are being rushed there. Other Cantonese troops are being sent to Fukien borders by way of Swatow. Some difficulty is being experienced by the Canton authorities because of the opposition of Swatow merchants against further introduction of paper money to that market by troops passing the port and the limit of issue of this depreciating currency at the request of citizens in Canton. The paper money is being accepted on the market at less than 55 percent.

The new commander-in-chief of the China Naval Station of the British Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K. C. B., arrived at Hongkong, November 4. He was accompanied by Lady Leveson and two daughters. The staff of the new commander-in-chief consists of Capt. A. H. Alington, chief of staff and captain of the "Hawkins"; Pay-Comdr. R. S. Thursfield, C. M. G., secretary; Lieut. A. T. G. C. Peachey, flag Lieutenant; Lieutenant G. P. Money; Pay-Lieut. W. McBride; Pay-Lieut. S. T. Beardsworth; Comdr. W. R. C. Tait, M. V. O., new commander of the "Hawkins"; and Comdr. J. W. Clayton, new fleet navigating officer. Sir Arthur will take over the command of Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K. C. C., when he leaves for Home.

The Kwangtung Electric Supply Company, of which Tse Tsok Kai, a graduate of the M. I. T. at Boston, is the technical director, has contracted with Andersen, Meyer & Company, an American firm, for a million dollars extension work. It was nearly a year ago when Andersen, Meyer & Company completed for the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company their new power station, the most modern power plant anywhere in China. The present plant consists of two steam turbines, manufactured by the General Electric Company, U. S. A., of a total output of 7,500 H. P, capable of supplying 250,000 lamps. The new extension, which the American firm in question has now contracted, will consist of one 7500 H. P. steam turbine doubling the size of the present plant and making the full capacity of 500,000 lights.

H. W.

Canton, November 5, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 8, to Wednesday, November 15.)

The moves and counter moves of the various generals with their troops and the shifting political situation in Peking, Fukien Province, and Siberia, continue to occupy the center of interest in the news of the week in the Far East. An added interest is given the situation this week by the alleged answer China has given to Russia, regarding her withdrawal from Mongolia. The time is now ripe for China to decide which side of the fence she is on, as regards Russia. The strike situation in China and the ever burning question of bandits rife in various provinces have also occupied some interest in the news during the week under review.

Word comes from Hankow that forty thousand bandits have battled with government troops along the Peking-Hankow Railway, pillaging and burning Shanghstien, Shenkin, Sihsien, and other places in Honan province and in Yingchow, in Anhwei. Altogether fourteen foreigners, including American, British, French, Belgian, Swedish, and Norwegian are held by the bandits. Peking reports that General Chang Fu-lai has met and defeated some of the bandits.

The arrival of the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, in the Capital during the week has caused no little comment. General Feng has gone to Peking to discuss the political situation with President Li, and after arriving amidst much glory he went to the former home of ex-President Feng Kuo-chang. Practically all of General Feng's troops have moved to the city of Peking.

It seems the most obvious thing about the Cabinet situation in Peking is that two factions are at work upon it, seeking to overthrow the Wang Cabinet while the other would retain it. It is rumored that the Wang Cabinet will remain until negotiations for foreign loans have reached a definite deadlock or have been successful. According to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the militarists are adding their mite to the burden of the government by demanding $4,000,000 before a certain date, but this demand is accepted as a deliberate attempt to force out the present Cabinet.

While the pro-Paoting politicians in the capital are busy with their plans for the Presidential election, President Li has notified Loyang if Tsao Kun wanted to be president, he

would willingly resign in his favor at once. General Wu has wired that the president should remain firm.

Interesting developments have again come up in connection with more loan talk. The latest reports anent the New Consortium and its negotiations with China appear in the native press to this effect:

That the Consortium has agreed as a basis for further negotiations: That China shall commence disbandment of troops and promulgate a new Constitution before loans are made; That China shall establish a suitable and definite financial system; That currency reform be instituted and a gold currency adopted: That the land tax be offered as security for loans. (This sounds too ridiculous but it shows how the Chinese mind works when it becomes excited); That Government railways be handed over to management of an International Commission formed by foreign creditors; That a railway Inspectorate-General be established to audit all railway accounts; That foreign Powers have equal opportunity in bidding for tenders for railway supplies; That Belgium and Italy shall be admitted to the Consortium; That the position of the Russian loan in connection with the Consortium be definitely decided. (This item of imaginative news is intended to arouse the people against the Consortium bankers, particularly with reference to the land tax; yet even when this is so obvious it is widely heralded in the Chinese press.)

Conflicting reports have come in from Fukien province regarding the situation as it exists there. Since the departure of General Hsu Shu-tseng from Fukien there have been all sorts of rumors concerning the establishment of a new government in the South, and the latest is that a large number Southern leaders and politicians encouraged by the success in Fukien, have been campaigning for a new Confederacy of Southwestern States, each to enjoy autonomous government, but all to unite in matter of policy. Some of the Kuomingtang moderates have been sought to reconcile the differences between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming, in the hope of expediting their plan, according to the report. It is definitely stated in the report, however, that Dr. Sun has come to an understanding of some sort with Tuan Chi-jui's party (Anfu) and there are friends of Dr. Sun in Yunnan, Szechwan, Hunan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi, now talking it over with provincial leaders.

According to *Rosta News Agency*, the working population of Vladivostok continue to crowd at meetings to demand unification with mother Soviet Russia and no reasons for Far Eastern Republic are seen at all. The following was contained in the report:

"The Vladivostok paper, *Golos Rodini* ("Voice of Motherland") states that the Far Eastern Republic is a result of foreign intervention. It continues: "A mighty feeling of national unity has awakened and proved stronger than class prejudice. After the Soviet government's proclamation of the new economic policy, conditions have considerably changed and the Far Eastern Republic has lost all reasons for existence."

The working population of Vladivostok continues in crowded meetings to demand unification with Mother Soviet Russia.

Much interest in the Philippine bank situation is now being manifested and recently a bill was introduced in the Senate prohibiting foreign banking corporations from accepting money or securities either as time or checking deposits. *Reuter's* dispatch says:

The enactment of the Bill into law would force foreign banks to incorporate under Philippine laws and become merely exchange banks, or else to retire from the Philippines. Foreign banks are not subject to the internal revenue laws, which, the Bill's sponsors claim, gives them an advantage over local banks.—*Reuter.*

Tokio has a long time been waiting for approval of the annual budget by the Cabinet and according to *Reuter's* Service, the budget has been approved:

It totals Yen 1,350 millions, of which the War Office takes Yen 205,000,000, the Navy Yen 276,000,000, Education Yen 86,000,000, Finance Yen 313,000,000, Communications Yen 248,000,000, Home Yen 115,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 8. The elections of 435 members of the House of Representatives, thirty-seven Senators and thirty-two Governors, concludes one of the dullest campaigns in American political history, according to Washington report.——Affairs in Turkey approach one of the greatest catastrophies in history, Greeks and Armenians are fleeing from country.——The Reparations Commission in Berlin have warned German government to be more definite with their proposals as regards stabilization of the mark.

November 9. First election results indicate Democratic gains in U. S.——Bonar Law in speech in South London emphasizes people to pursue policy of tranquility.——The problem in Turkey is not the retention of Constantinople but the safety of its 750,000 non-Turkish inhabitants.

November 10. Prohibition referendum in U. S. shows strong desire for modification.——Latest returns from elections at Washington show 200 Republicans elected and 196 democrats.

Noverber 11. London is advised that situation in Near East is less strained with hopes entertained that a satisfactory issue may be found.——Republicans keep the Senate as result of elections in U. S. but the Independents rule the House.——Georges Clemenceau, ex-Premier, sails for U. S. to lecture.

November 14. Earthquake in Chile causes death of 1,000, and many towns are blotted out.

November 15. President Harding has declared November 30, as Thanksgiving Day in U. S.——New York dispatch says Turkish situation may involve the United States unless something is done immediately.——Bonar Law is ill, according to London dispatch, while Lloyd George continues his tour of Wales.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had a strong bull market all the week, accompanied by quite a revival in speculation, and at the close last night an average net advance of some two taels was held, with sentiment still almost unanimous in favor of much higher prices. Conditions are such that speculators of all sizes seem to have become imbued with the idea of very high prices for cotton in the near future.

The demand for spots continues good, with indications that receipts will continue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied. Holders of actual cotton seem to be quite content to accept present values and are paying little attention to the admonitions of so-called leaders to hold back their cotton for higher prices.

During the past week Mid-Americans have risen some 200 points i. e. G. $10.00 per bale and though the rise has been rapid the position seems to be well maintained.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and believe that the chances are in favor of higher prices, nevertheless, after a fairly steady rise of six taels per picul in the local staple from the low level, we are of the opinion that a reaction may be looked for at any moment.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced some two to three taels from last week's level. Some 8-9,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been bought up by Szechuen, Kiangse, Weihaiwei, Newchwang, Canton, Wuhu and Swatow dealers, and over 1,000 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, November 9, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		15.26	Pence
,,	January	14.53	,,
,,	March	14.24	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 9, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	26.65	Cents
January	26.33	,,
March	26.25	,,
May	25.95	,,
July	25.50	,,
Spot	26.80	,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Bombay, November 9, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	491	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.	,,	356	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	,,	438	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Nov./Dec./Jan.	Tls.	32.00
Shanghai, Nov./Dec.	,,	30.50
M-ginned, Nov./Dec.	,,	30.75
Taichong, Nov./Dec.	,,	31.25
Shensi, Dec./Jan.	,,	33.00

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 8th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has declined $\frac{7}{16}$d. for ready and $\frac{1}{2}$d. forward during the week, to-day's quotations being $33\frac{7}{8}$ and $33\frac{7}{16}$ respectively. Locally the market continues very quiet, the official T/T rate on London has dropped to 3/3d, and the general tone is conspicuously easier there being no sellers at the close above urrent quotations. Exports still remain very dull, and speculators seem inclined to buy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 40,225,000 an increase of Tls. 116,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,040,000 a decrease of $ 710,000.

Estimated value Tls. 66,893,000 as against Tls. 39,828,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 2	Friday Nov. 3	Saturday Nov. 4	Monday Nov. 6	Tuesday Nov. 7	Wednes. Nov. 8
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/4.072	3/3⅛	3/3⅛ 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3⅝	3/3⅝ 3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/3¾	3 3¾ 3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
T/T India	255.281	251	251 247½	247½	247½	247½	247½
T/T France	1006.666	1045	1060 1045	1065	1055	1090	1130
T/T N. Y.	74.135	73¼	73½ 72⅞	72½	72½	72¼	72¼
T/T H'kong	75.109	75	75 75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	65.104	65¾	66 67	66¾	66½	66¾	67
T/T Batavia	194.666	192	192 189½	189½	189½	189½	189½
T/T Straits	70.125	71⅛	71½ 72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.932	3/5	3/5 3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
4m/s ,, D/P		3/5¼	3/5¼ 3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/5¾	3/4⅝
6m/s ,, D/A	3/6.432	3/5½	3/5½ 3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,056 666	1095	1110 1095	1115	1105	1140	1180
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.812	76¾	77 76	76	76	75¾	75¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77¼	77¼ 76¼	76½	76½	76¼	76¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/16	34	33 1/16	33¾	34 1/16	33⅞
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.67⅛	G. $.67½	G. $. 66⅝	G. $. 66¾	G. $. 67⅛	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 97⅝ touch	Tls. 319.50	Tls. 321.90	Tls. 320.70	Tls. 322.70	Tls. 323.80	Tls. 325.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.6875	72.70	72.875	72.75	72.75	72.6875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	3½%	4%	3½%	3½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T	69.20
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T	28400
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 7/16%	New York on London	T/T	444⅞
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T	1/3 13/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2 7/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/5⅛
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/1 15/16

New Books and Publications

Chinese Students in America

Qualities Associated with Their Success, By Jennings Pinkwei Chu, Ph. D. Teachers College, Columbia University. Contributions to Education, No. 127. Published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, 1922.

'TIS a far cry, indeed, from the day when in April 1847, three Chinese youths Yung Wing, Wang Shing, and Wong Foon arrived in New York as the first of their race to study in America to the day seventy-five years later in April 1922, when an American university publishes the research work of a Chinese student on the qualities associated with the success of Chinese students in the United States.

Educators in China who are interested in the present-day systems of mental measurement, students of Chinese psychology, administrators of government, and of mission schools who do not always agree among themselves as to the value of foreign education for Chinese students, and those who may have little information on the subject but who unhesitatingly denounce or criticise adversely the returned student—all these will be interested in Dr. Chu's survey of several hundred of his countrymen studying in American universities.

At the outset the author proposes to attempt an answer to several questions. "What should be considered as success of a Chinese student in America? What are some of the qualities associated with it? How are they related to it? How are they related to one another? How can the optimum amount of success be secured in the light of our knowledge of its relationship to the qualities associated with it? What should be the proper method for the preparation and selection of the prospective Chinese student in America?" In a monograph of commendable brevity attained by means of statistics scientifically arranged in tables and formulae, Dr. Chu deals with these questions and arrives at several interesting conclusions.

The correlation of scholarship with leadership, with knowledge of English, with knowledge of Chinese are measured. Attention is called to the fact that "the non-academic work of Chinese students in America is of a highly academic type instead of a social, recreational, and athletic type, as is the case with American students. The non-academic activities in which Chinese students in America generally participate and develop their capacities for leadership include, almost exclusively, academic discussions, speeches, debates, writings, etc., to which scholarship evidently contributes a large part." It is pointed out that "the traditional practice in China of predicting non-academic leadership almost exclusively upon the basis of academic attainment" is illustrated by the academic type of recreation just mentioned.

Most Western instructors of experience in China will read with pleasure and heartily agree with the concluding observations of the writer of this worth-while study: "One of the unsolved problems in connection with the sending of Chinese students to America is the number of years they should stay here. Approximately it varies from one to ten years. Inasmuch as a longer stay will bring with it only slight improvement in scholarship, leadership, and knowledge of English, and inasmuch as it will involve greater financial expenses as well as prolong the detachment of these students from their own country, it is here suggested that it would be desirable to shorten the period of their sojourn in America. . . . . It is therefore suggested that in order to acquire advanced knowledge in a short period, say, three or four years, it is almost imperative to send out only those students who have received the A. B. degree in China or who have had a training which will qualify them to enter the graduate schools in America. . . "

H. F. MacNair

St. John's University.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equal Gold $1)

S.S. President McKinley, from U.S.A., Sept. 6.

Cheese	Pls.	23
Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Canned Salmon	Doz.	728
Hats	,,	13
Cigarettes	Mille	47,000

S. S. M. S. Dollar, September 18.

To Boston.		
Nutgalls	Pls.	525
To New York.		
Bristles	,,	50
Nutgalls	,,	1,155

S. S. City of Lincoln, September 20.

To Boston.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	13
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	142
Bristles	,,	48
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	372
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	1,495
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	106
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	26
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	171
Hyson, other Ports	,,	44
Bristles	,,	193
Feathers	,,	94
Hides, Buffalo	,,	460
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	46,800

S. S. Havana Maru, September 22.

To San Francisco.		
Tea, Scented, other Ports	Pls.	41
To Los Angeles.		
Tea, Scented, other Ports	Pls.	17
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	269
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	14
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	10
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	161
Tea, Green;		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	450
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	21
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	89
Camphor	,,	169
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	316
Hair, Human	,,	84
Hair, Human, refuse	,,	69
Hemp	,,	81
Hides, Cow	,,	683
Oil, Wood	,,	1,739
Peas, White	,,	1,690
Ramie	,,	17
Straw Braid, White	,,	49
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	123,600
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	91

S. S. President Cleveland, September 21.

To Chicago.		
Skin Clothing, Goat	Pcs.	15
Skins, Clothing, Rabbit	,,	75
Skins, Cat	,,	240
Silk, Whitehall:		
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 1	Pls.	0.95
Other Ports, Bls. 14	Pls.	43.12
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.86
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	503
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	101
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	2
Tea, Scented	,,	8
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder	,,	549
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,848
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	40
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	383
Hemp	,,	1,237
Oil, Wool	,,	10,206
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	5,040
Eggs, Preserved	,,	9,000
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	36
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60.	Pls.	66.65
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 360	,,	357.70
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Filature:		
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 30.	,,	30.55
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	12.45
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	43.50
Bristles	,,	107
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	21
Chinaware, Fine	,,	23
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	45
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	413
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	824
Rhubarb	,,	17
Skin Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	1,672
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	96
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	24,382
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	844
Skins, Marmot	,,	6,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	200

S. S. China, September 20.

To Honolulu.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.23
To San Francisco.		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	5.74
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	116
Tea, Green:		
Gunpower	Pls.	358
Books, Printed	,,	28
To Kansas City.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	152

S. S. Ajax, from U. S. A., September 11.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	7,342

S. S. Amazon, from U. S. A., September 14.

Sugar of Milk	Pls.	32
Cigarettes	Mille	42,875

S. S. Empress of Canada, September 26.

To Baltimore.		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	51
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10.	,,	10.08
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	,,	10.01
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 365.	,,	368.60
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 450.		446,34
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 11	,,	11.25
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 4.	,,	4.00
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	11.81
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	26.24
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	24
Straw Braid, White	,,	210
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	7 418 00
Skins, Wolf	,,	264
Musk	Taels	162

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY

NEW YORK—PITTSBURG

Pioneer Steel Car Builders : : : : : We build Railway Cars exclusively

Our facilities assures prompt delivery

Prompt Deliveries Means Quick Earnings From Rolling Stock

ECONOMY PRESSED STEEL CARS SERVICE

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Beginnings of American and Chinese Constitutional Gov't.

References: Pp. 367-69.

Questions: 1. When was the American Constitution written, adopted and when did it go into effect? 2. What were the problems faced by the makers of the American Constitution? 3. In what ways were conditions in the U. S. somewhat similar and in what dissimilar with those in the Chinese Republic during the past ten years? 4. What was the "daring prophecy" of Gouverneur Morris? Who was he? 5. What effect has the American Constitution had upon the constitutions of other countries? 6. What is the keynote of the quotations from the writings of Seward, Hay, and Smuts? Note these carefully. 7. For what are these men distinguished that we should attend to their remarks? 8 How many people were in the U. S. at the end of the 18th century? In China after its revolution? Does this affect or explain the difficulties of introducing popular gov't? 9. What does Prof. McElroy think of the question of illiteracy? 10. What is the object of Prof. McElroy's paper?

Topic 2: Naval Limitation, and America in the Far East.

Reference: P. 367.

Questions: 1. What is the trend of the editorials of the *Chicago Tribune*? 2. What are the two phases of limitation of armaments? 3. What are the "elements of naval strength" referred to in paragraph (2), last sentence? 4. How is Japan affected by the naval treaty? England? America? 5. What is thought of Combinations, of Trade, and Finance as "potent instruments of defenseand offense"? 6 Analyse the two concluding sentences of this editorial.

Topic 3: China as a Teacher of Christianity.

References: Pp. 370-71.

Questions: 1. How many "Catholic" and how many "Protestant" Christians are there in China today? 2. How long has Christianity in any form been taught in China? 3. Do you know anything of Nestorian Christianity? 4. How long have Roman Catholic missionaries worked in China? 5. Name five distinguished Roman Catholic, and five Protestant missionary workers in China of former or present times? 6. What was the meaning of the anti-Christian movement of last year? 7. Why has it died? 8. Discuss the significance of the National Christian Conference held last year in Shanghai. Why was it internationally important? 9. What are the aims of the Chinese Christian Church? 10. Why is it important that the Church in China has pronounced and is working against labor and industrial slavery?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Chinese School for the Blind in Shanghai.

References: Pp. 372-74.

Questions: 1. How many blind persons are there in China? 2. Enumerate some of the causes for blindness in China. Are most of these people born blind? 3. How many schools for the blind are there in China? When and by whom was the Fryer School started? 4. What is needed for the successful management of such a school? 5. How can the blind be taught to read? 6. What courses of preparation are given the boys in the Fryer School? 7. What do you note as to the possibility of a blind boy's obtaining a college education from this article?

Topic 2: China's Great Men.

References: Pp. 366,382.

Questions: 1. Answer the question (p. 366): "How is popularity gauged in China?" 2. What seems to be the trend of the student vote? 3. What reasons are suggested for the popularity of Dr. C. H. Wang? 4. Are "greatness" and "popularity" synonymous terms?

Topic 3: Rockefeller's Gifts to China.

Reference: P. 369.

Questions: To how many, and what, institutions has Mr. Rockefeller made gifts of money in China? Why? 2. What type of education is he encouraging? 3. What effect will medical science have on the population of China? 4. What is suggested as to the need of medical and other students after graduation from College?

Topic 4: The Fukien Situation

Reference: P. 392.

Questions: 1. Who seems now to be in control of Fukien? 2. Why has Little Hsu left? 3. How does it happen that the province has two Civil Governors? 4. What is meant by the "expedient" policy? 5. Is the Fukien situation affecting the Presidential election campaign?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The British-American Debt Question.

Reference: P. 365

Questions: 1. What is the question under discussion in the editorial quoted? 2. What it the difference between sentiment and reality when it comes to politics and finance? 3. Who is "John Bull"? 4. What seems to be the attitude of the "real America," as to British payment of debts?

Topic 2: "Fly-by-night" Advertising

References: Pp. 365-66.

Questions: 1. What is meant by this term? 2. Write a paper on the methods of advertising used in the district in which you live. 3, What is the reason for advertising? 4. What method for ensuring honest advertising is advocated in the editorial here discussed?

Topic 3: Protection of American Exporters.

References: Pp. 376, 378, 380.

Questions: 1. What is the economic meaning of the term Credit? What is its relation to business? 2. What is a credit file? 3. What is the basis of the scheme here mentioned? 4. What obligations would members of an Exchange assume? 5. How many manufacturers and shippers have become members of the Exchange? 6. What is the rate of credit insurance issued by the Exchange? 7. How will membership in the Exchange affect the reputation of a firm?. 8. What is a market service guide? 9. In what way will members be protected in their dealings with foreign firms?

Topic 4: Conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

Reference: P. 388.

Questions: 1: Where was the Conference held? 2. What were the main topics discussed? 3. What is *likin*, and when was it established? 4. What reasons are given for its abolition? 5. Is this a new or an old topic? Do you think it will be abolished soon? 6. What is the attitude of foreign traders toward *likin*? Why?

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.
BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE:
Nelsou E. Lurton.
W. W. Blume.
Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by I P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 10, 1922, Cause No. 1975, In re Guardianship of Wallace D. Hayes, minor; testimony of applicant taken.

" 11, " " " 1977, Kohlberg Inc. v. Thane & Co.; testimony of Alfred Kohlberg perpetuated.

" 13, " " " 1925, In re Application of Francisco Villanueva Conlu for admission to the Bar; oath administered.

" 13, " " " 1826, L. V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros & Co, Inc; on demurrer.

" 13, " " " 1784, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum, et al; on motion to dissolve and dismiss levied attachment.

" 13, " " " 1846, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co and P. F. Pomeroy; on motion for judgment by default.

" 13, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; on motion of Alice E. Rude Hansen to intervene.

" 13, " " 699-753, In re Estates of John and Amy Bell; on motion to withdraw certain exhibits.

" 13, " " " 1946, Peyran v Peyran; testimony taken of Peryan and Ferguson.

" 13, " " " 1974, U. S v. Antido; appearance for sentence.

" 13, " " " 1965, U. S. v. Theyken; plea of guilty.

" 13, " " " 1671, Pate v. Martin; on motion to dismiss.

" 13, " " " 1723, Pate v. Martin; on motion to dismiss.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China) LTD., RELATOR, v. THURSTON R. PORTER, U. S. MARSHAL FOR CHINA, RESPONDENT.

(*Cause No. 1842; decided August 28, 1922.*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **Mandamus** will not issue unless the relator's right is clear and complete.
2. ID.: *Injunction.* Nor where the act sought to be compelled has been enjoined.
3. ID.: *Appeal.* Nor "where there is an adequate remedy by appeal."

Williams, Franklin & Faison by Mr. Franklin for the Relator.
Fessenden, & Holcomb by Mr. Holcomb for the Respondent.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the respondent to seize, under a writ of replevin, certain automobiles in possession of the receiver of the Shanghai Taxicab Company. The respondent's return to the alternative writ is to the effect that respondent had been enjoined from executing said writ of replevin and that the bond whose sureties are required to be "approved by the marshal"[1] was not so approved by him. It is not alleged nor proven that such approval was ever requested nor that relator's failure to approve the bond was unjustified and it would thus appear that a minor, tho essential, step in the proceeding has been omitted. For, since no judicial officer issues the writ, the marshal must necessarily exercise caution in executing it. But it is a fundamental principle of the remedy here sought that the relator's right "must be clear and complete"[2] and that respondent must have no discretion to refuse.[3]

Again it is the law that

> "If the act of performance as sought to be compelled by *mandamus* has been restrained by injunction the writ will not issue."[4]

Unless the injunction was void respondent's duty was to observe it and it was void only if issued without jurisdiction; for

> "If the court had acted within its powers and jurisdiction, although erroneously, the party would be in contempt for breach of the injunction."[5]

We are not satisfied from the showing before us that the injunction is void. Indeed relator itself seems to have recognized its validity by moving to vacate it and to be estopped from asserting otherwise.[6] Finally, and regardless of the foregoing,

> "*Mandamus* will not lie where there is an adequate remedy by appeal."[7]

Now such a remedy is provided by the China Court Regulations.[8] According to the record (Cause

1. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900. Sess. I, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 126.
2. Cyc. XXVI, 151 cf. *Ex parte* Cutting, 94 U. S. 14, 24 L. ed. 49.
3. Cyc. XXVI, 158 cf. U.S. ex rel Raven v. McRae, 1 Extrater. 655.
4. Cyc. XXVI, 185.
5. Walton v. Develing. 61 III. 201, 206.
6. Corpus Juris, XXI, 1233.
7. Cyc. XXVI, 173.
8. Secs. 40, 41.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 11, 1922, Cause No. 1976, U. S. v. Franklin; plea entered; testimony taken of Steele, Harvey and Franklin.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 9, 1922, Cause No. 1176, Steinberg v. Wagman; judgment.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co,; judgment.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1975, In re Guardianship of Wallace D. Hayes, minor; order for letters.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1925, In re application of Francisco Villanueva Conlu for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1828, L. V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; passed one week.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1764, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum, et al; motion sustained.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; passed one week.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; sustained.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 699-753, In re Estates of John and Amy Bell; sustained.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1671, Pate v. Martin; dismissal.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1723, Pate v. Martin; dismissal.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1974, U. S. v. Antido; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 13, 1922, Cause No. 1976, U. S. v. Franklin; order of dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 20, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.

,, 27, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1396, Weeks v. Esso Co. of China.

,, 28, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

December 4, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.

No. 1482), indeed, relator's counsel sought to avail himself of that remedy but for some reason abandoned it. The reason given in argument was that relator was not a party to that proceeding. Nevertheless it was treated as a party and its motion to vacate was duly entertained. In any event relator might have become a party by intervention,[9] and thus have secured the right to prosecute his appeal.[10] The petition is therefore defective in failing to allege that the relator has no remedy under the ordinary course of law. It should also have alleged the reason for failing to bring the action in the name of the United States.[11]

There was some discussion in argument as to the power of the Consular Court to appoint a receiver but we do find a determination of that question necessary to a disposition of this case. Moreover relator has recognized the receiver in the case in which the injunction was granted by instituting an action (Cause No. 1779) against said receiver.

For the reasons above mentioned the Writ of *Mandamus* must be

DENIED.

9. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, Sec. 57.
10. State v. Rightor, 35 La. Ann. 515.
11. See U. S. ex rel. Raven v. McRae, 1 Extrater. 655.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 8, 1922 Cause No. 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; answer and set-off.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; plaintiff's brief.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1925, In re application of Francisco Villanaeva Conlu for admission to the bar; report and motion.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; notice of appeal; notice of discharge of defendant's counsel.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; petition for stay of execution.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1826, L. V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; notice of hearing on demurrer.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; motion of Alice E. Rude Hansen to intervene.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1835, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.; notice of substitution of counsel; notice of hearing on motion for bill of particulars.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1924, Lloyd E. Gale v. Edward L. Hall; marshal's return of summons.
10, ,, ,, ,, 1764, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum, et al.; motion to dissolve and dismiss attachment levied.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; motion for judgment by defaulrt.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1951, Hazara Singh v. A. Mendoza; motion for judgment by default.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1906, Tanjar Singh v. P. Bonifacio; motion for judgment by default.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1975, In re guardianship of Wallace D. Hayes, a minor; petition for appointment of guardian; order appointing guardian.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; notice of motion to intervene.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; petition; summons issued; affidavit; notice; marshal's return of summons.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1978, W. Van Buskirk, trustee v. W. P. Strickland; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1671, Percy W. Pate v. Paul Martin; motion to dismiss without prejudice.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1723, Nina G. Pate v. Paul Martin; motion to dismiss without prejudice.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 699-753, In re estates of John and Amy Bell; motion to withdraw certain exhibits.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1965, U. S. v. Henry G. Theyken; information.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; motion for execution.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1828, Frank Waterhouse & Co's "Pacific Ports" v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; writ of execution issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1979, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Henry G Theyken; petition; affidavit supporting writ of attachment; bond.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; inventory.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1980, U. S. v. W. W. Stovall and G. W. Gillen; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.